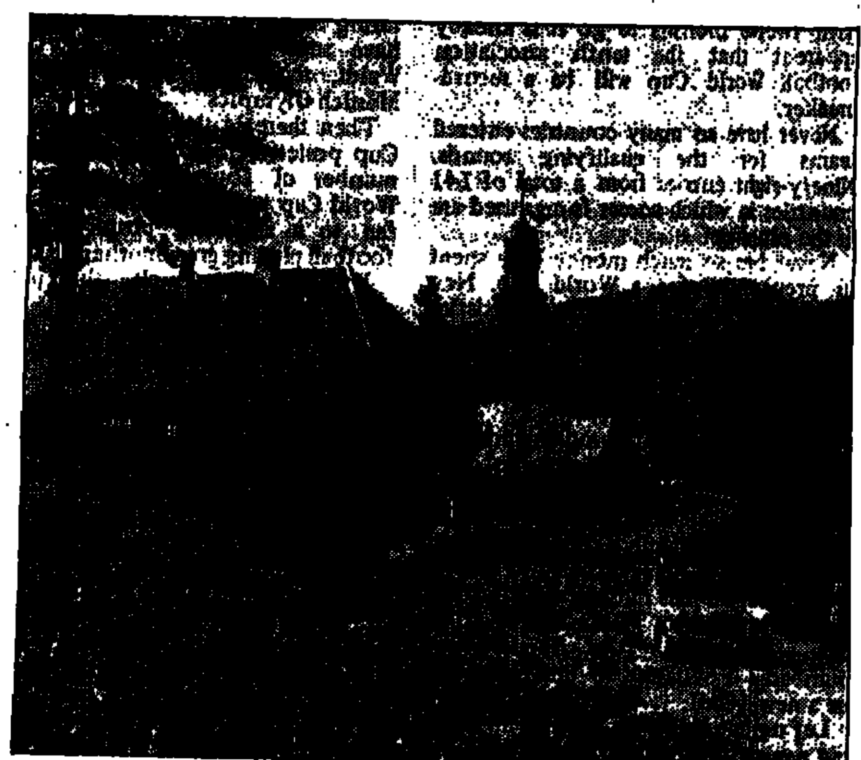
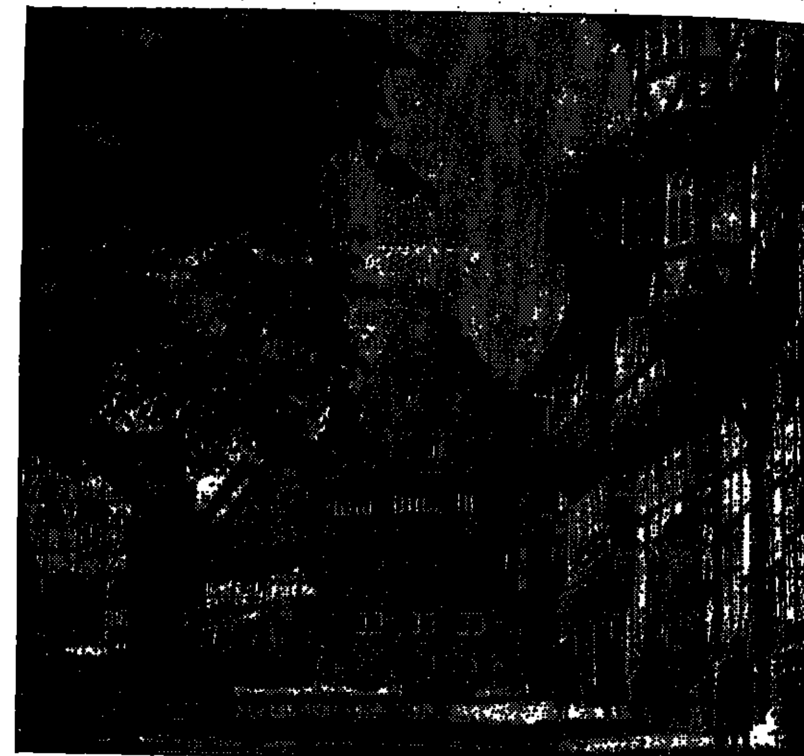
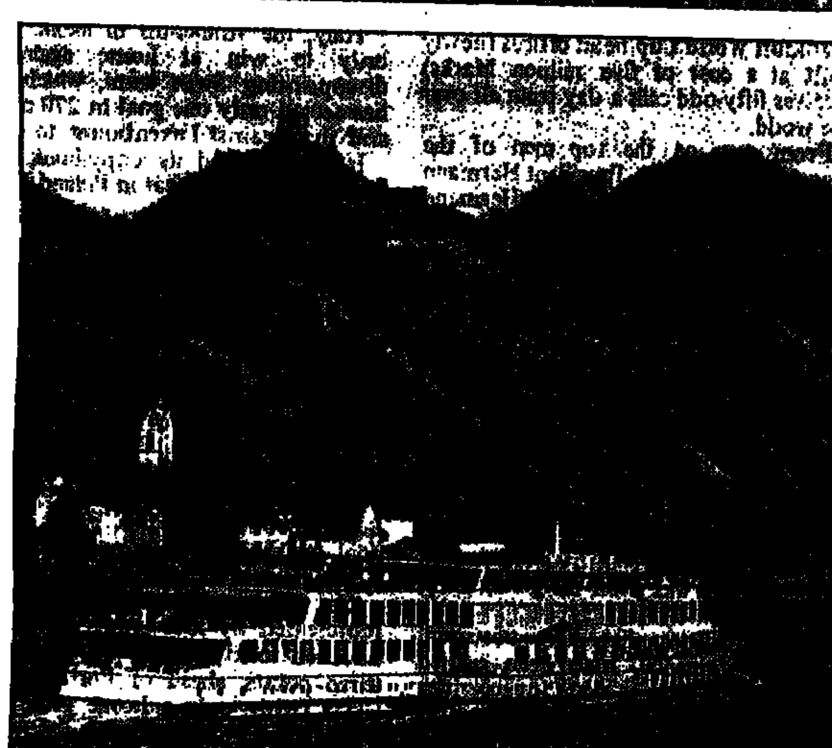








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Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu visits Bonn

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Experience shows time and time again, Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu noted at the half-way mark of his state visit to Bonn, "that economic ties are in a position to thaw any amount of ice."

Bona fide detente in Europe, he continued, juxtaposing a political demand to this hoary platitude, must be based on free trade and an opportunity for "all countries to cooperate freely."

Since Bucharest bust the Warsaw Pact blockade six years ago and became the first Eastern Bloc country other than the Soviet Union to establish full diplomatic relations with the then outlawed Federal Republic, the ice can be said to have been broken between the two countries.

But the returns on this courageous move, expressed in terms of substantial capital assistance and investment, have been well below Rumania's expectations. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased rapidly in recent years, but so has Rumania's balance-of-payments deficit and general indebtedness.

Bonn was prepared in principle to lend generous support, but limited in its ability to do so both by Common Market trade policies and by its own requirements in respect of domestic stability.

This being the case, Rumania's hopes of 400 million Marks in low-interest export credits, as voiced prior to the visit, must be banished to the realms of wishful thinking.

Now the go-it-alone Rumanian leader, who is currently engaged in intensifying his ties with Western Europe as a means of establishing sounder economic safeguards for his policy of maintaining a degree of independence of the Kremlin, plays a good hand of political poker and is no fool.

He may not have taken home million-dollar loans but he can be satisfied with the yield of his Bonn talks, the ceremonial declaration, several agreements and the final communiqué.

Compared with his recent visits to Holland and Italy, President Ceausescu's stay in this country has resulted in many further-reaching agreements, particularly in the private sector of the economy.

A number of joint enterprises, in Rumania's view the shape of things to come, were, for instance, launched. Another interesting development was the prospect of cooperation with Volkswagen and, the most promising prospect of all from this country's point of view, cooperation agreements on joint production of the Bremen VFW 614 short-haul jet.

Rumania, which aims by means of this agreement to make itself independent of supplies of Soviet spare parts on domestic routes, could prove a suitable partner for VFW-Fokker in opening up markets in countries such as China.

In view of what are, in some instances, surprising economic agreements it is no feat of prophecy to forecast that this country will, in the years to come, considerably consolidate its position as Rumania's second-largest partner in foreign trade after the Soviet Union.

The "principle of mutual advantage" to which Ceausescu frequently refers will also have formed a leitmotif of the joint declaration and final communiqué.

For the Rumanian leader agreements of this kind form part of his persistent endeavour to establish safeguards for his limited foreign policy leeway within the Eastern Bloc by means of a safety net of bilateral treaties, what he terms a "new prototype in international relations."



Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu (left) on the steps of Bonn's Town Hall with Mayor Peter Kraemer and Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn. (Photo: dpa)

This is particularly apparent in certain sections of the joint declaration signed by Chancellor Brandt, President Ceausescu and Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Gheorghiu Macovescu.

These passages define and condemn the threat of force against another country and proclaim non-intervention in domestic affairs, full sovereignty, the freedom and equal rights of all countries "regardless of their size, state of development and political, economic and social systems, inclusive of every state's right to participate on the basis of complete equality in the discussion and solution of international issues of mutual interest."

Compared with declarations issued following other visits paid to the West by President Ceausescu, which have at times been patently dominated by Bucharest's views, Bonn has managed to gain acceptance of its outlook on a number of points.

This is most clearly apparent in the passage dealing with the "inalienable right of self-determination of nations . . . to decide on their destiny and their political system in complete freedom."

Leaving aside agreements and declarations there remains the final impression left by this first visit to Bonn by a socialist head of state.

On the Rhine, the Elbe and the Weser Nicolae Ceausescu was unable to wave to organised flag-waving crowds such as he is accustomed to in his own country, but he encountered friendly interest wherever he came into contact with the general public.

And Bonn officials paid prestige-conscious Ceausescu ample tribute in terms of respectful attention.

Olaf Ihlau
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 June 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

Surprise Mark revaluation

Rumours of a further revaluation had been going the rounds for a long time. Money market speculation never really subsided. The pundits had not expected action before August or September but events overtook everyone.

It was not only the dollar that nosedived. In the course of a few days speculation occasioned by economic reports forced the Bundesbank to engage in 4,000 million Marks worth of support buying of European currencies linked with the Mark in bloc floating.

This influx of foreign currency forced the Bonn government to take swift action. It may not have reached anything like the proportions of the dollar influx early this year but it did threaten to undermine the Bundesbank's restrictive credit policies.

As greater store is at long last being set by economic stability on the home front and both the Federal government and the Bundesbank have initiated a package of measures designed to foster it, Bonn was left with little alternative but to bolster its domestic stability measures with a damper on cash from abroad.

The decision to revalue the Mark for the fifth time came easier because the growing US trading deficit and the burgeoning export surplus in this country clearly demonstrated that despite dearer exports and cheaper imports the Federal Republic is managing to hold its own on world markets.

This being the case, it remains to be seen whether the current revaluation will do more than merely stem the tide, boosting stability by putting a damper on exports and keeping prices down at home as a result of cheaper imports.

This is mere theory, though. Unfortunately inflation is proceeding everywhere at such a pace that foreign buyers may well be prepared to accept higher-priced goods from this country.

What is more, the price of imported goods has been increasing at twice the domestic rate, and importers may well be tempted to pocket the difference unless forced to pass on the benefits by the home market.

Revaluation is nonetheless a step in the right direction. The Mark, which was recently 25 years old, ought to feel itself flattered, as it were.

The cash influx that led to revaluation does, when all is said and done, indicate that foreigners still consider the Mark a more stable currency than their own and have greater confidence in Bonn's stability package than people in this country do.

Revaluation certainly comes as good news for holidaymakers at the start of the summer season and people who travel a lot. The 5.5 per cent applies only to the bloc currencies of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The Mark continues to float in relation to other currencies.

Abroad the Mark is a hard currency, harder than ever, even. Let us hope that it soon starts to flex its muscles for domestic consumers, too.

Othar Pruite
(Neue Hannoversche, 30 June 1973)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe's father image of US no longer holds good

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Since the signing by President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev of the agreement on the prevention of nuclear warfare Nato countries in Europe have known for a fact what they have hitherto merely feared might be the truth.

America is no longer prepared to regard a threat to the security of Europe as tantamount to a threat to the United States and take appropriate action.

The agreement represents an attempt to include tactical nuclear weapons in the scope of disarmament treaties and to defuse the prospect of their deployment. In the process it makes the conventional supremacy of Soviet forces in Europe fully apparent.

The balance of power in Europe has been tilted even without a reduction in either the US military presence on this side of the Atlantic or the number of tactical nuclear devices here.

What has changed is the political quality of America's military commitments in Europe. No amount of European cash or burden sharing can make good the loss. Substantial inroads have been made into the US guarantee of European security. Sooner or later quantitative changes in the US military presence will follow.

The American guarantee effectively prevented the Soviet Union from deploying its conventional forces, which twice or three times outnumbered Nato's conventional man and firepower in Europe, for purposes of either warfare or political blackmail.

Any attempt by the Kremlin to do so laid the Soviet Union open to incalculable nuclear risks. Now that the American nuclear shield has been made the subject of a treaty between the Big Two the security of Western Europe has been relegated from its immediate tie-up with that of the United States.

The change was heralded in Dr Kissinger's New York speech in which he distinguished between the superpowers' global responsibility and the regional interests of Europe. The term "global responsibility" is a fine-sounding phrase amounting to no more than the immediate national security interest of the United States in relation to the Soviet

Washington is aiming at a new and *special relationship with the Soviet* Union, relegating Western Europe in the process to the status of a regional consideration representing a major but by no means fundamental foreign policy issue and on a par with, say, the Middle East or Indo-China.

Mr Brezhnev, on the other hand, takes an altogether different view of relations with the United States. He is accompanying them with the establishment of competing "special ties" with a number of major Western European countries, such as France and this country. Britain might also be among this company were only the Conservative government more receptive to he lure.

The Soviet Union has spent years trying by a variety of means to drive a wedge between the security of Western Europe and that of the United States. It has not yet achieved total success, but in the key nuclear sector the Kremlin has made home base.

From now on the detente policy pursued by a number of individual Western European countries towards the Soviet Union will be deprived of the major prop American nuclear backing has hitherto represented. The agreement between Nixon and Brezhnev must rate as a great success for the Soviet Union.

The immediate consequence of the partial severance of transatlantic strategic ties will be that Soviet conventional supremacy on the land, in the air and, before long, in the surrounding seas will pull its natural weight.

What is more, the Soviet Union is busy increasing its conventional arms lead with a will and regardless of the contradiction between this arms build-up and the offers made at the same time of detente in Europe.

Now that the scales have been tilted out of balance peace has grown less secure and the threat to it has increased in intensity even though there may be no grave danger of war.

A prospect that graduated from remoteness to immediacy, however, is that of the Soviet Union changing its policy towards Western Europe overnight to pressure and then to blackmail.

Europe is not entirely blameless. For decades the European members of Nato have looked after their own interests first and foremost only to see the United States now turn the tables and follow suit.

For years many European governments have rated their tomfoolery in ties with their main ally the deme of political sleight of hand and the cat's whiskers in foreign policy. General de Gaulle was both a skilled exponent of these policies and totally unaware of the consequences, or so it would seem.

We can now clearly see now close Western Europe has come to quitting a derelict alliance and taking a neutral stand prior to succumbing to Soviet hegemony should the American counterweight shrink still further.

The further establishment of special ties with the Soviet Union and the adoption of one superpower's security shield in place of another's is surely not a viable alternative for Europe. Europe's only option is to aim resolutely at integration, including joint foreign and security policies.

European self-determination in world affairs can no longer be based on American guarantees any more than it may depend on Soviet goodwill. Europeans have no alternative but to sacrifice the necessary cash and national sovereignty in order to gain jointly renewed sovereignty and security in the international arena.

The arguments of old in favour of European union have taken on a new significance. European union would only disturb the course of East-West detente if the Soviet Union deemed it to do so.

The alliance with America would not be rendered superfluous. America remains our natural ally, but the alliance is now in need of partners pulling equal weight.

Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 June 1973)

France returns to the fold

Could it be that French Fo[...] Minister Michel Jobert's [...] statement in the National Ass[...] heralds a reappraisal of France's se[...] and alliance policy?

Is an end to the contradictory na[...] of French European policy in [...] demanding a "European" Europe on [...] one hand yet stonewalling attempts [...] bring about integration and calling [...] independence from American hegem[...] while at the same time requesting [...] United States to keep its troops stati[...] on this side of the Atlantic?

M. Jobert's foreign policy stater[...] certainly caused a stir, talking less t[...] ever before in terms of a dissolution [...] military blocs and more than ever of [...] need for an independent Europ[...] defence potential.

A number of observers in Paris ev[...] so far as to infer that M. Jobert is [...] advocating a European defence [...] munity of the kind that France scupp[...] in 1954.

The French Foreign Minister cer[...] described the issue of European de[...] and security in all seriousness as Euro[...] No. 1 problem this year.

He may have taken the opportuni[...] the twofold danger of a direct dia[...] between the superpowers on a reduc[...] of their defence burdens and the a[...] incoherent nature of an indepen[...] European defence potential to unde[...] yet again the need for an indepen[...] French deterrent, but he also ma[...] clear that France's going it alone wa[...] a temporary stratagem.

Can this mean anything other than [...] France will, in the near future, [...] prepared to review its nuclear polic[...] most negative aspect of which so [...] been the refusal to consider [...] possibility of joining forces with Br[...] and sharing costs with this cou[...]

This course of events will, in vie[...] the special position of this country [...] Europe, not come about overnight. [...] of course is why France insisted o[...] retention of the Atlantic alliance [...] present form at the Nato summ[...] Copenhagen and also toed the line o[...] issue of a redefinition of relations bet[...] America and Europe.

France, when all is said and done, is [...] in a position to continue with [...] independent nuclear arms progra[...] because of the protection afforded by [...] US deterrent.

It does, however, very much loo[...] though Paris has been compelled by [...] foreseeable end of the North Atla[...] relationship of the past twenty years [...] prefigured in the talks between Presi[...] Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev [...] undertake a thorough reappraisal of [...] current defence policy.

(Die Welt, 21 June 1[...])

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Franco-Soviet summit leaves much unanswered

It is too early in the day to attempt an appraisal of the Paris summit between President Pompidou and Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev. As with previous international encounters in Bonn, Reykjavik and Washington international developments alone will show whether the powers that be mean what they say and act accordingly.

The two days of talks at Rambouillet were marked first and foremost by unmistakeable contradictions. M. Pompidou had declared that he would by no means request a briefing on Mr Brezhnev's negotiations in the United States and was not worried by the outcome of the US-Soviet talks either.

Even so, the Soviet leader outlined his talks with the US President in detail. He emphasised that the Washington and San Clemente agreements were neither intended as nor amounted to confirmation that the Big Two were reaching agreements over the heads of their allies and other countries.

Western Europe, particularly M. Pompidou himself, will hardly be satisfied with this affirmation. It remains to be seen what consequences the arms limitation agreements between the Big Two will have for the cohesion of the North Atlantic pact. It also remains to be seen what repercussions the agreement on the prevention of nuclear warfare will have on Nato strategy and the military defence of Western Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev assured President Pompidou that the Soviet Union remains particularly interested in France's policies in Europe and the world at large.

As regards France's policy on the Middle East or Indo-China, this is understandable enough and underlined by the agreement reached by the two statesmen on these topics.

French and Soviet views also coincide on the European security conference. Differences of opinion on this topic probably failed to arise because there was no mention of the convening of a top-level European summit.

The two countries were at loggerheads on defence policy and the disarmament talks. As far as France is concerned detente remains an exclusively political character. Disarmament talks in Europe are, France feels, far too early in the day. The two leaders could do little more than reaffirm their differing views.

The atmosphere of the Franco-Soviet talks seem not to have been spoilt by disagreement on this point. Could this by any chance mean that the Soviet Union is not too keen on balanced disarmament in Europe or plans merely to come to an arrangement with the United States?

Developments on this score will indicate the amount of leeway European countries retain in further endeavours to bring about a relaxation of tension.

They alone will show, moreover, whether France is to have an opportunity of being more specific as to the moves in the direction of an independent European defence potential at which Paris has so far merely hinted.

The Franco-Soviet summit leaves more questions unanswered than its resolves. The prospect of a spate of summit meetings would seem for the time being to be the only possibility of clarifying matters.

Hans Bartsch

(Bremer Nachrichten, 28 June 1973)

HOME AFFAIRS

Georg Leber — a man in a thankless job

Is the left wing of the SPD gunning for the long-serving Social Democrat and trade unionist Georg Leber? As Defence Minister, Leber is no more afraid of running political risks than he was as Transport Minister, risks that can lie in the attempt to fulfil the dual role of head of a department and party politician.

Come what may a Defence Minister can never be a popular chap. He certainly cannot be one in an SPD which shows signs of changing back from a popular party into a class-warfare party.

Frustrations among Social Democrats at the burdens of defence bubbled to the surface shortly before the Bundestag went off for its summer recess when Leber stood up during the budget debate and coolly and realistically gave his justification for the defence budget, foregoing the opportunity for opportunist glibness.

Without beating about the bush he described the constant growth in the military machinery of the East Bloc. He warned against false feelings of security and stated that in this country we would each be expected to pay only a third as much as the burden heaped on the Russian citizen for defence.

Neues Deutschland, the mouthpiece of the GDR communist party SED, reacted promptly and described Leber's appeal to the West to be able to defend itself as "aggressive, anti-communist jabber, pandering to the interests of reactionaries who make profits from armaments sales."

This crude attack should not be of special interest. But it was a political thrust inasmuch as *Neues Deutschland* appealed to feelings in the SPD, some members of which likewise felt that Leber's speech was an "eruption of cold war".

Georg Leber's budget was the only ministerial budget that was unanimously accepted by the CDU/CSU Opposition, but nine Social Democrat MPs refused to vote their approval in protest. In the Bundeshaus it is felt that these nine are but the tip of an iceberg.

The defence budget proved explosive at the SPD party-political conference in Hanover at the beginning of May. Half the delegates came out in favour of a motion to freeze expenditure on defence. The party leadership passed this motion on to the parliamentary party. And there the idea is abroad that by reduction of the oppressive military expenditure "detente policy can be converted into reform policy."

But when such dairymaid balances that confuse peace with Soviet peace are totted up calculated without the help of the SPD Defence Minister. In Hanover Georg Leber sensed that he was being groomed as a witness and that those members of the party who were opposed to the idea of defence were setting their sights on him. He avoided being ousted by renouncing his seat on the eleven-man party presidium. As far as the Young Socialists are concerned a man like Leber who sees law and order as the basis for the free Democratic State is a pain in the neck anyway. They had already tried once to boot him out of his South Hesse constituency of Frankfurt I.

Despite the danger of losing more support within the SPD Georg Leber is as convinced as ever that it is his job to maintain for the Federal Republic an army capable of fighting and ready to be sent into action.

Plans to run own the Bundeswehr by making military service and *ersatz* service equals and by abolishing the test of conscientiousness of conchies are stubbornly opposed by Leber.

Leber struck up a positive relationship with the armed forces at a much earlier stage than most other SPD members. He was in favour of the controversial emergency powers laws and attacked the decay of authoritarianism in the forces as being highly undemocratic. He even spoke of serving the Bundeswehr as being the duty of a citizen of this country, at risk of being dubbed old-fashioned or even conservative.

It was about a year ago that Georg Leber was suddenly catapulted from his responsibility for transport and the posts to being commander of the armed forces when Helmut Schmidt left the Defence Ministry to take over the country's finances.

The new man in command on the Hardthöhe, who had spent the war years as an NCO, was immediately tagged as a blank page and the general public regarded him in his new position with very mixed feelings. But this outsider where military matters are concerned is today regarded with respect in the forces. The man-in-the-street likes his sober, steadfast nature. And there is no denying that "Schorsch" Leber is popular with the men in uniform.

When Schmidt left the Defence Ministry the armed forces lost a quick-thinking commander of a high intellectual level who wanted to do too much in too many different spheres, and who became restless with time, rather than consolidating his position.

When Leber came the Defence Ministry gained a pragmatic man who would never try to run before he could walk, who is far less impulsive and who therefore runs the large concern Bundeswehr with greater care and solidity.

Leber took over an apparatus functioning on the solar system — everything in the armed forces had orbited around Schmidt. He took over Karl-Wilhelm Berkhan as Parliamentary State Secretary, a man who had hoped in vain that he would become Defence Minister with Schmidt's departure.

Defence Minister Leber inspecting recruits (Photo: Sven Simon)

After the brusque dismissal of Günter Wetzel and the return of Ernst-Wolf Mommsen to industry Georg Leber took on siegfried Mann and Helmut Fingerhut as his State secretaries, two qualified experts.

Leber's predecessors at the Defence Ministry, Blank, Strauss, von Hassel, Schröder and Schmidt, all more or less failed in this killing job. Leber is convinced that he can make a success of it. Georg Leber, 52, hailing from Hesse and marked by a somewhat roguish smile and a watered down Nassau accent, has made it his aim to steer the Bundeswehr through the period of detente which seems to have shallow waters, but which is in fact strewn with dangerous eddies.

He took over from Helmut Schmidt the idea of special colleges for the armed forces with headquarters in Hamburg and Munich at the outset, and has been able to push this idea forward despite the objections from the left wing of the party. Since this success the number of scholars passing the *Abitur* who go in for officer training has been increasing slowly but surely.

Leber, the son of a working-class father, a master-bricklayer himself, is keen that officer ranks should not be the preserve of university graduates — he would like to see more men rising from NCO to a commission. In this respect the Bundeswehr's experiences have been encouraging. Being a former NCO himself, Leber is concerned that these chances for promotion should be exploited.

The ideologically hidebound left of the SPD, which secretly wishes that the armed forces would go to the Devil, has a hard time attacking this successful recipe of the Social Democrat Defence Minister.

The SPD leadership has been faced with one question to which it has no answer: who could we put in Leber's position in this most thankless of all ministries?

Berkhan is out of the running and Hamburg's Senator for Interior Affairs Heinz Ruhnau is no longer mooted. The SPD would have to lay its cards on the table if it wanted to replace Georg Leber as Defence Minister and this is a guarantee that the Bundeswehr will retain its present commander despite any pressure that may come from the far left of the Social Democrats.

Wolfgang Höpker

(Deutsche Zeitung, 29 June 1973)

DED 10th anniversary — a time for sober reflection

Walter Scheel, the then Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation, said on 24 June 1963: "Perhaps development aid services will become a typical experience for the younger generation, an expression of their relationship with the times we live in." He was speaking in Bonn at the inauguration of the Federal Republic Development Aid Service (DED) in the presence of the late President John F. Kennedy of the United States.

When DED was formed, based on the US Peace Corps great expectations were expressed. Ten years later the process of sobering up is complete, the future far from certain.

The senior business affairs manager of the development aid services Manfred Kulessa recently stated that this country's overseas aid schemes were nothing more than a sign of hopes, a piece of pedagogic development aid intentions of a quite provincial nature, where they were alive at all."

Not only in the country of origin of these development aid services, but also in the Third World States that are supposed to benefit from them, the euphoria of the initial years of DED has given way to a realistic attitude which often leaves those prepared to give their aid feeling embittered.

"The days when any foreigner was welcomed with open arms are over," Erhard Eppler the Minister for Economic Cooperation stresses. "Foreign advisers are now only tolerated as a temporary, emergency solution."

Since the DED began its work on 1 October 1963 three thousand eight hundred young men and women volunteers have sent to 32 countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia a fight emergencies and poverty, ignorance and sickness, backwardness and hunger. Two hundred million Marks have been spent on this gigantic task.

The successes? "These few hundred guest workers have not made any decisive difference," Herr Kulessa says.

The consequences are that everyone is viewing the project with greater modesty. Although developing countries today still call for Federal Republic aid workers — Algeria and Botswana for instance — others, such as the fateful country where development aid is concerned, India, do without our aid completely or marshall our volunteers into strictly regimented development schemes in which local workers cannot be recruited.

Generally speaking the quality of the aid required has increased. Whereas in the past it was craftsman for the most part who were required today engineers, qualified technicians and doctors form the bulk of the volunteer force.

For the DED this means that many of the young people who would like to serve abroad are turned away and the scheme is becoming less attractive.

Last year 870 volunteers were sent abroad, fewer than in the second year of DED's activities and fewer than in any other year except 1965. The only growth is coming from men released from national service, of whom 500 are now being trained.

According to Herr Kulessa the tenth anniversary of DED is an occasion more for contemplation than jubilation. Fears are being expressed openly that in the short or long term the government will lose interest in development aid.

At a conference of DED workers in March it was suggested that the service should also be employed in this country to solve social problems. Providing assistance for guest workers, young offenders, drug addicts, the homeless and small farmers, are among the suggestions that have been put forward by those who feel that development aid like charity should begin at home.

At the same time the DED would help Third World countries to build up their own aid services, Herr Kulessa feels, that by 1980 a third of DED workers could still be employed in the Third World, a third would be in the new United Nations voluntary service and a third would be employed in this country.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 15 June 1973)

■ PROFILE

Bundestag veterans after 7 months in Bonn

The Bundestag recently ended its first session before going into summer recess. It was the first period in the House for 149 newly elected members who joined the Bundestag after the elections of 19 November last. In this article we follow the fortunes of two of them in their first seven months as MPs – Rudi Schöfberger (SPD) and Thedor Waigel (CSU).

Rudi Schöfberger, 39, (SPD) Member of the Bundestag, gets up with the lark and goes to bed when night owls are about. Rare are the occasions when he reaches his apartment in the seventh storey of Bonn's skyscraper for MPs, Langer Eugen before midnight.

His room, No 728, is not large – in fact he claims he would have more room to swing a cat if he were a convict. It is here that he works. And here, too, he sleeps, in a bed that he has had built into a wall cupboard. Proudly he opens the door and reveals the white Mother Hubbard.

When he wants his morning shower he has to go down to the cellar. The MPs' baths are below ground level. Then for breakfast it is back up to the 24th storey. Sitting up there you feel as if you are in the cockpit of a plane, Normally Herr Schöfberger does not tear himself away from the beautiful panoramic view of the Rhine before 8.00 am.

By 8.10 he is sitting at his desk. He reaches for the telephone and asks for his wife Friederike and his son at home in Munich. Then he takes out his tin of snuff from the right-hand pocket of his waistcoat. He places a pinch on the back of his hand and inhales. Then he wipes his nose with his handkerchief and suddenly exclaims "Let's go!"

He goes to his work. Schöfberger was once an opponent within the party of Munich's one-time Burgomaster Jochen Vogel. Last November he was directly elected to the Bundestag in the München-Süd constituency. When setting about work he tends quite literally to roll up his sleeves.

One thing newcomers to the Bundestag fear in particular is that they will be gobbled up by the pace of the parliamentary machine. But not Schöfberger. His commentary on Bonn after the first few months: "My only problem so far has been callouses on my seat. You just sit and sit. And they just talk and talk."

Although he misses the Föhn, Bavarian beer, white sausage and so on Rudi Schöfberger refuses to be discouraged by life in Bonn. Not even after sixteen hours of work, which is quite normal in the capital. Six years of work in the provincial assembly in Munich have obviously toughen up Herr Schöfberger. He says: "I'm not wildly impressed," he says and in this way tosses off his first months as an MP as if they were nothing.

Waigel dislikes the routine, and he makes no bones about it. This routine quickly gets a hold of MPs. "You run from one meeting to the next. Sometimes I think we MPs are blind chickens. The lack of effect is alarming."

Schöfberger looks decidedly casual when he is in the Chamber. The places for MPs are like schoolbenches and he has difficulty finding room for his long legs. He does not worry if a yawn takes him and often looks quite sleepy. When in a bad mood he sticks out his lower lip. In a good mood he may reach for the snuff-box, though this tends to make the MPs on either side of him look askance.

If he comes at all the CSU's Waigel comes late. He props himself up on his arms, folds his hands, looks energetic and attentive, leans forward as if his hearing were bad, occasionally notes something down and gives the appearances of being an ideal schoolboy.

Now and again he throws back his head and looks to the Heavens as if inspiration were coming from up above. He looks at the lamps full of mistrust and scrutinises the microphones. If the parliamentary party applauds he claps diligently along with them and goes on for a few seconds longer than the rest.

Apart from a case-full of Bavarian specialities Schöfberger brought with him to Bonn three friends, colleagues who had been by his side in the Munich days, fellow-countrymen and now fellow MPs. At the beginning the four of them had rooms in the Hotel Mustewitz, right behind the station at 36 Marks a night. They heard the trains coming and going until they became so used to the noise they heard them no more.

Then they went together to look for a flat. They had fixed plans – they wanted to form a living commune. Each would have his own bedroom, while the living-room would be shared. When they finally found a maisonette that provided the right accommodation they leapt in and rented it. But the peace of the commune lasted just one night. When the landlord found out whom his wife had let the rooms to he sent her up to tell them: "Sorry, but my husband does not want MPs staying here." Schöfberger put a different interpretation on the eviction: "We belonged to the wrong party!"

Since then the four have given up looking for a flat. They are prepared to put up with the cramped living conditions in Langer Eugen. Schöfberger consoles himself: "In this way I save at least 1,500 Marks in rent. Anyway I don't wake falling out of bed."

He reckons to have got over all the initial difficulties. He said: "You waste a lot of time here before you have learnt how the Bonn machinery operates."

When comparing Bonn and Munich he comes down heavily on the side of his home-town. He said: "Work at the provincial assembly is more direct and consistent." His opinion of Bonn coincides with that of many other people: "Maximum expenditure for the minimum effect."



Rudi Schöfberger

(Photos: Wolfgang P. Pr...)

He feels that the weaknesses and maladies of parliamentary democracy show up more vividly in Bonn than in the provinces. "There is more oneupmanship here. The pecking order is much more marked."

Theodor Waigel also senses the pecking order at an early stage. "I couldn't see how a younger MP could hope to gain precedence over a senior." Waigel is a tactician. He has found himself a flat for just 190 Marks only 500 metres from the Bundeshaus and furnished in old German style, which is what he prefers. He feels that he has already overcome all the barriers that are thrust in the way of a newcomer to Bonn. He is often socially engaged with the Chairman of the Bavarian state group Richard Stücklen to the wee small hours. And Herr Waigel has already been a delegate on several commissions.

Even the almighty Big Daddy of the CSU Franz Josef Strauss has cast a kindly eye on this promising youngster. Waigel analyses the sympathies of the CSU Chief cautiously: "I sense that his reaction is favourable." But when a seminar was held to discuss basics (the venue being at the boarding house belonging to Herr Waigel's mother-in-law) it was he who informed Herr Strauss that the party must strike up a new relationship with the trades unions. His efforts were not in vain. He advanced to the position of head of the Commission on Basics. Nevertheless Waigel is not wholly content. One day he was heard to exclaim in something of a temper: "The seniors think of nothing but fishing for honours." In private life too there is much that marks off the two freshman from each other. Schöfberger is married to a lawyer who has just passed her second State examination and who cannot devote all the time she would like to their ... Florian. Friederike Schöfberger plans to take over her husband's solicitor's practice. She said: "I need a career, otherwise I feel lonely."

Theodor Waigel

The Schöfberger's Munich apartment on the eighth storey of a block of flats. They often use expressions such as "the pressure of conformity" and "the ... of ambition", not forgetting "mot... tion" and "awareness". Over the breakfast egg they are often discu... legal matters.

Schöfberger comes from a work... class family. In his early days he wa... driver and a waiter, studying part-... and taking his *Abitur* late. From 19... 1962 he studied law. He says: "N... ever gave me anything." And ... Schöfberger family today still does ... believe in giving. High days and holid... pass by almost without being notic... "It's only when the bells ring we real... it's Easter."

Waigel's daily routine at home is ... extravagant. Wife Karin and son Ch... conspire to get him out of bed. Karin ... part-time teacher with 24 lessons a w... taking their son to kindergarten b... she reports for duty. When at home ... Waigel's main business is at the p... provincial headquartes.

The Schöfberger family rejects all ... of "consumer terror", but Herr Waig... prepared to spend many on any of t... standard middle-class requirements w... out regret. A pearl necklace and s... mink for his wife is quite in order.

Waigel's main political ambition is ... see reforms through the Bundestag ... on to the statute books. Old-timers ... Bonn say that is the ambition of ... newcomers. Though a CSU membe... Waigel particularly respects the SPD ... leader Herbert Wehner, as do almost ... Bonn's youngsters. Waigel admits ... admiring Wehner, but he is not ... agreement with Willy Brandt ... criticism of the Chancellor borders o... intolerance. "I find the Chancellor's manner intolerable."

Wehner is also admired by Schöfberger. But his judgment is more moderate ... his expressed opinion on almost all ... and all men – he is cooler and ... distant. "Wehner tackles matters which ... consider of importance," he said, showing no particular respect for the man ... all his boss.

Schöfberger believes he knows the ... for success in Bonn. "It's no good com... the Great-I-Am here. If you do the... wipe the floor with you. If you want ... get on in Bonn you've got to ... substance and take up a worthy ... position that you can defend."

Margret Kam...

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 June 19...)

■ MONEY MATTERS

At 25 years of age the Mark is worth only 58 Pfennigs

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

The Mark is 25 years old. On Saturday 19 June 1948 people in the three Western zones heard over the radio that they were to receive new money the next day. On the Sunday they stood in queues outside banks to receive their allocation of forty Marks a head. Suddenly the previous currency, the cigarette, was stripped of its value.

Currency reform was the first step in overcoming the paralysis that had stricken all branches of the economy after the War. The glut of money used to finance the War machine and armaments industry had to be removed, and the process was painful. It was essential that once again the amount of money in circulation should bear a reasonable relationshp to the goods for sale.

Fortunately the currency reform was accompanied by other factors of far-reaching economic significance. The files of the Morgenthau Plan which was to turn Germany back into an agricultural State were shut. And the Marshall Plan was introduced.

With unparalleled courage Ludwig Erhard cut his way through the jungle of food vouchers and ration books and cleared a path for private enterprise and free competition. Good money combined with the liberation of the economy from the ties of State control gave rise to a system which is superior to all forms of Socialism in its period of construction. The past 25 years have proved this.

At that time people gritted their teeth and set to work. The new Mark promised wage and salary-earners and the free professions a better life and for the owners of the means of production it meant wealth.

Businessmen set out wholeheartedly towards rebuilding their companies. Twelve million people who had been driven from their homes or taken refuge from Communism had work, bread and a decent place to live.

The world watched this fascinating rebirth of a nation with wonderment. And often with envy. The illusion was widespread that we were immune against the poison of creeping inflation. Today we know that this self-satisfaction was misplaced.

Erhard's government collapsed when its financial calculations crumbled. When the dust had settled it was clear that all, the citizens and the State, had demanded more from this economy than it is capable of yielding. We lived beyond our means because we failed to take stock of the changing situation after the construction of the Berlin Wall.

The era of above average growth rates that was possible on account of the constant flood of workers from the GDR came to an end in the early sixties. Full employment became over-employment. The bacillus of inflation began its evil work.

Alongside this creeping sickness there was the growing inability of our politicians to deal with price rises. Since the end of 1958 West German politicians have been unable to base their economic calculations solely on this country's industrial and commercial state.

European governments toyed with lax finance policies that gave creeping inflation its head. Wage and price discipline deteriorated. Money was needed to cover this increasing inflationary addiction, and of money there was plenty! One of the main reasons for this glut of money in the West was the Vietnam War. The economy no longer relied entirely on the Bundesbank as its supplier of money. A volcano had come alive.

The gods themselves would have had a hard time battling against the volcano spewing out dollars, let alone a handful of wavering politicians in Europe. The only course that seemed to offer at least temporary protection was revaluation. Four times the Bonn government made use of this weapon.

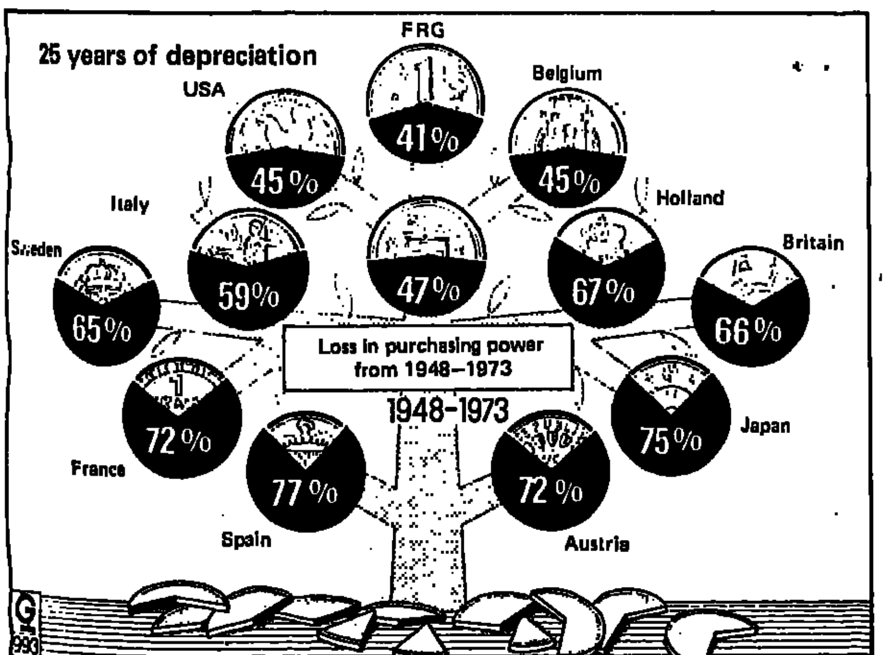
Internationally the Mark become harder and harder. At the same time it lost more and more of its purchasing power at home. The Mark of 1948 is today worth only 58 Pfennigs. Inflation creeps no more – now it is on the rampage at a gallop.

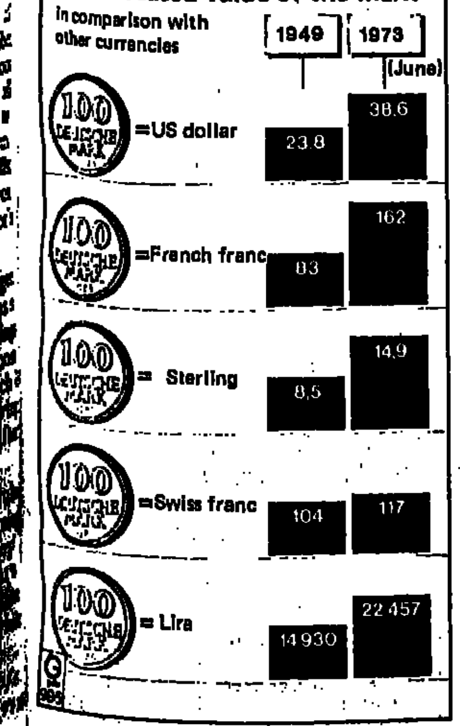
Is there hope for the Mark on its 25th birthday? While the volcano goes on erupting Bonn tries to protect the currency by floating against the dollar. At

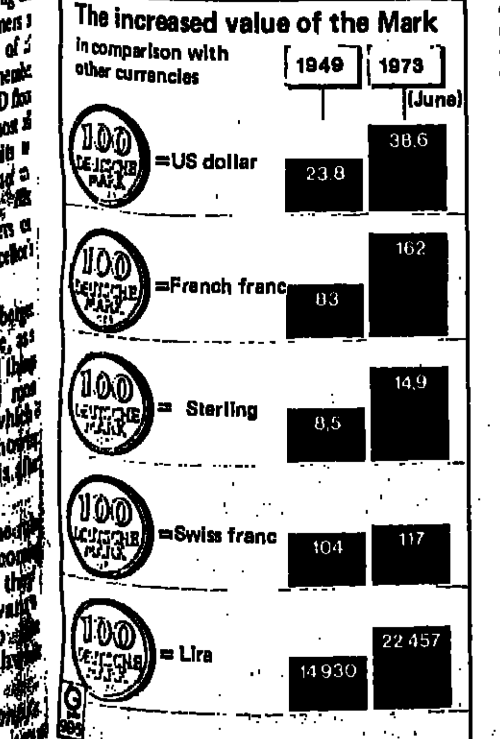
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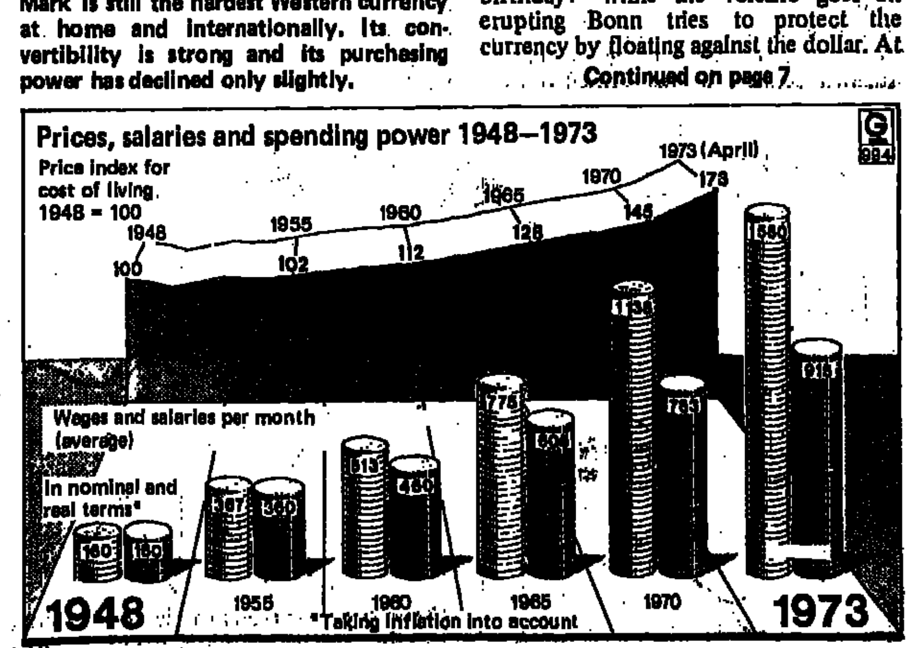
(Cartoon: Pielert/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)







At 25 the Mark is the youngest Western currency and of all the Free World's monies is showing the least signs of age. Though inflation has nibbled at it the Mark is still the hardest Western currency at home and internationally. Its convertibility is strong and its purchasing power has declined only slightly.



History of a currency – the Deutsche Mark

20 June 1948: Introduction of the Deutsche Mark to replace the Reichsmark as the new legal tender in the three Western zones of occupation. Subsistence money of sixty Marks per person was issued, forty Marks immediately and a further DM 20 in August 1948.

27 June 1948: Conversion laws. The rates of valuation in converting Reichsmark to Deutsche Mark were in the final reckoning 100:6.5 in old cash sums, and 10:1 for other Reichsmark holdings. The conversion of regular recurring payments such as wages, pensions, rents and the like was at 1:1.

1 May 1949: Dollar parity fixed at 3.333 Marks per dollar by the Allied military governments.

27 August 1949: DM balance legislation for the conversion of closing accounts to DM.

28 September 1949: Devaluation of DM by 20.6 per cent – new exchange rate DM 4.20 to the US dollar.

14 August 1952: Federal Republic becomes a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

27 March 1953: Treaty on the payment of interest on and repayment of German Reichsmark debts overseas, totalling 13,700 million – the so-called London Debts Agreement.

18 May 1953: Recommencement of multilateral dealings in foreign exchange.

15 October 1956: Removal of all foreign exchange restrictions on travellers.

1 August 1957: Bundesbank Law comes into force.

29 December 1958: Introduction of full convertibility of the Mark.

6 March 1961: First revaluation of the Mark by 4.76 per cent to DM 4.00 to the US dollar. dollar.

1 April 1967: Interest rate controls lifted – free formation of plus or minus interest levels.

29 November 1968: Law on measures to protect the economy from outside influences. A four-per-cent "export taxation" imposed as so-called substitute for revaluation (lifted on 30 October 1969).

29 September 1969: First temporary floatation of the Mark – until 28 October 1969.

27 October 1969: Second revaluation of the Mark – by 8.5 per cent. New exchange rate: 3.66 Marks to the dollar.

10 May 1971: Renewed floating till December 1971.

21 December 1971: Third revaluation of the Mark by 4.6 per cent. Rate: 1 US dollar = DM 3.2225. This resulted from the provisions of the Washington currency agreement, the so-called Smithsonian Agreement of 17/18 December.

21 March 1972: The EEC Council of Ministers agrees on a graduated plan for the formation of a European Economic and Monetary Union.

24 April 1972: Bandwidths for the shift of exchange rates of EEC currencies limited. The shift between the highest and lowest-valued EEC currency shall be 2.25 per cent above and below the line, but no more.

19 March 1973: Fourth revaluation of the Mark – by three per cent. For the first time the Mark is pegged to special drawing rights at the IMF. DM 1.00 = 0.2944 SDR. This means that one Mark corresponds to 0.2616 gram of gold. The calculated exchange rate against the dollar is 2.818 Marks. Introduction of the so-called block-floating of six EEC currencies including the Mark against the dollar.

(Die Welt, 20 June 1973)

■ INDUSTRY

Chemicals industry must look overseas

Bernhard Timm became, according to Bernhard Timm, "a bit agitated". His Holstein temperament made the Director General of BASF rise in revolt against the rumour going the rounds of the chemicals industry that Federal Republic chemicals concerns were fed up with rising costs in this country and intended to seek their salvation overseas.

Herr Timm said: "With something as complicated as the chemicals industry you cannot simply pack your bags and move off to new pastures overnight. The world isn't that primitive."

The BASF boss was criticising his competitor, Kurt Hansen, and what is more making no bones about it. Hansen, the head of Bayer, faced with large wage demands from the unions had never shied away from answering their claims with big threats.

Suspicion about the intentions of the Federal Republic chemicals industry had been fuelled by Hoechst boss Rolf Sammet last autumn when he cautiously announced that his company would in

DIE ZEIT

future be pursuing "a somewhat different investment policy". The concern's investments in the Federal Republic will for the most part be for the purposes of replacement rather than expansion. The growth potential of the company will be sought in foreign lands.

Top managers are condemnded to participate in the international rivalry over expansion. The heads of the fourth largest industry in this country have long since kissed goodbye to the days when they were free agents. By the mid-sixties the three companies attached to IG-Farben had spread their activities beyond the borders of West Germany and over a broad front. The home market had become much too small.

The urge to invest abroad for expansion made the chemicals industry one of the leading Federal Republic investors abroad. Between 1952 and 1971 the companies pumped six milliard Marks into investments in their strongholds overseas. Thereby chemicals almost matched machinery manufacturing, the motor trade and the electrical equipment industry for overseas investments. In 1971 alone the "big three" invested more abroad than the second largest Federal Republic industrial concern Siemens.

Factories overseas were originally built in order to try to win back some of the markets lost in the Second World War. In 1972 of every Mark turnover at BASF 49 Pfennigs came from overseas dealings, of Hoechst's Mark 58 Pfennigs were the product of overseas trading and at Bayer as many as 67 Pfennigs in the Mark came from overseas turnover.

But the reasons why the top managers of the chemicals industry find themselves forced to make further investments overseas today are different. Exports, the second pillar supporting their overseas section, proved to be extremely vulnerable during the last monetary crises. Revaluations of the Mark, devaluations of the dollar and protectionist measures by other countries have piled an immense and growing burden on Federal Republic chemicals companies.

The disadvantages accruing from currency parity alterations did not affect the bosses of the chemicals industry anywhere near so greatly on their major market, the United States, as was the case with Volkswagen or machinery manufacturers with a big market in the States.

For the three giants of this growing branch of the economy manufacture by far the greater part of the goods sold in America actually in the United States.

The total turnover of this growing industry in 1972 was about 38 milliard Marks. Bayer produces about 85 per cent, no less, of the goods sold in America (about 1,400 million Marks-worth in 1972) on the other side of the Atlantic. BASF with turnover in the same region actually produces ninety per cent or so of its American sales in factories in America. The ten-per-cent import surcharge imposed by President Nixon cost the Ludwigshafen-based concern only ten million Marks in 1972.

There were good reasons for the West German chemicals companies to set up shop right on the doorstep of their keenest competitiors. If they had not had their own factories on the secene it would not have been possible to build up a strang position in a short time.

Wilhelm Meyerheim, a member of the board of Bayer with special responsibility for sales, said: "If you produce goods in a country where you want to sell them you have a completely different standing from if you produce them at home and export. For instance Du Pont would never have been able to serve the West German textiles market so well with its synthetic fibres if it were not for its factory in Unna."

Thanks to their full-scale presence on the scene Bayer, BASF and Farbwerke Hoechst were able to react immediately to each gambit made by their American competitors with regard to company policy. Their factories on the spot in many cases created the situation required for long-term orders.

Erich Henkel, a member of the board of BASF, said: "Major customers are understandably not prepared to rely on supplies from overseas if there is the slightest chance that a complete order could be held up by industrial action beyond the company's control such as a strike of dock workers or customs officials."

In addition to this the US market serves as an excellent testbed for new technical processes, such as the introduction of computer tapes and magnetic storage equipment to the market by BASF. Herr Henkel said: "This battle for the most highly developed market is an excellent preparation for the time when new developments and improved quality items are introduced to the European market."

Technical production factors also favour the construction of factories right at the heart of the most powerful foreign markets. On the home scene the effects of rationalisation by means of expansion and expansion have become minimal. Herbert Grünewald, the head of the finance department at Bayer, said: "For many of the items we produce we have reached the optimum size of production units and it would be pointless to build a second plant alongside the first successful one."

The main factories of the three West German chemicals concerns, which have to struggle to avoid polluting air and water cannot be expanded any more in an age that has become ecologically conscious.

At the BASF factory in Ludwigshafen alone 54,000 people are employed. Bayer's staff in Leverkusen is more than 36,000 and in Frankfurt-Hoechst 29[illegible] people clock in every day. Dieter Loye, the director at Hoechst responsible for overseas factories, said: "We have reached a level of employment here that we cannot expand any more with a clear conscience."

BASF managers, however, have discovered that it is not only in this country that environmental protectionists protest against the construction of new factories. They tried to set up shop in South Carolina a few years ago. The intention was to build a new plastics factory. So massive were the protests of folk living nearby that they had to give up the plans. Bernhard Timm regarded the defeat calmly, saying: "We returned the land and got our money back. So we wiped the slate clean, so to speak."

In the Unites States — at least in certain parts of the Continent — our chemicals investors have enjoyed a privilege for some time that American concerns in the Federal Republic have also been able to enjoy. They pay lower wages than at factories at home. As a result of the less developed social welfare contribution systems the effective wage bills — for example at the Spartanbourg, South Carolina, factory of Hoechst — are [illegible] per cent lower.

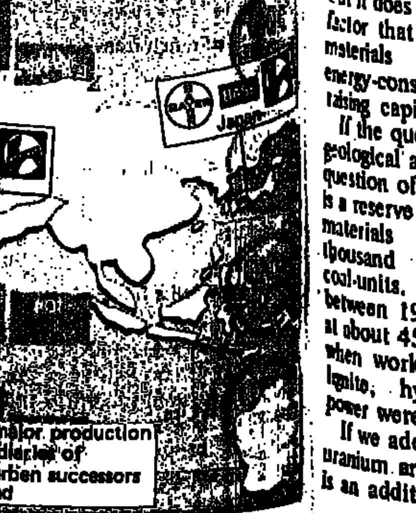
Advantages sought

But the top men in the industry look for more reliable advantages when investing abroad, such as proximity to the market and the strength of the market. For this reason BASF plans to build up production centres in The United States and also in Japan and Antwerp. Hoechst intends to expand its factories in America, Brazil and Japan, and Bayer looks to Brazil and Antwerp as well as the United States as a good location for expansion.

The big three also hope to allow their foreign strongholds to operate freely on the market as far as possible. Herbert Grünewald of Bayer said: "In the long term we are aiming at recruiting managers for our overseas plants locally."

At the moment over 1,000 Germans work for Bayer's overseas concerns. This is not to say that managers on the up-and-up will not find postings overseas in the future as well. Herr Meyerheim said: "Top managers in this country must have overseas experience."

Hans Otto Eglau
(Die Zeit, 15 June 1973)
(Diagram: Wolfgang [illegible])



Three organisations in five continents

USSR dc current by 1980

Supplies of electricity to the Federal Republic from the Soviet Union will be possible from 1980, according to experts on the fuel-and-power economy from the USSR and this country, who met for talks recently in Moscow.

The Federal Republic delegation was headed by Erhard Keltsch, the Chairman of the Board of Preussische Elektrizitäts-AG in Hanover. The Soviet group was headed by I.A. Kulev, the Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Answering questions after his return from Moscow on 29 May Herr Keltsch said that it was technically possible to set up electric power lines capable of carrying 2,400 megawatts with 15,000 million kilowatt hours for fifteen to twenty years by 1980. The pickup point in this country could be the Frankfurt area.

For this purpose the USSR was considering setting up a nuclear power station. This country could supply certain parts such as the water pressure reactor and other technical elements, in particular the primary circuit. According to Herr Keltsch the Soviet Union would like to open talks on the possibility of importing equipment for Soviet machinery manufacturing plants.

Electricity supply from the Soviet Union could, Herr Keltsch said, be via a high-tension, direct-current line. The Soviet Union would carry out talks with the countries through which the cable would have to pass, and these countries would for the most part take over the supply and construction of the link.

The plan was for the Soviet Union to pay for the equipment supplied by sending electricity to this country. Herr Keltsch said that an important prerequisite for completion of this deal was that the Soviet power supply should cost no more than the construction of a nuclear power station to feed the alternating-current grid in this country.

It is hoped that groups of experts will be able to embark on talks to iron out remaining problems in July in Moscow. The possibilities for financing the project from this country should be tested out at the earliest opportunity, as well.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine 30 May 1973)

■ ENERGY

Energy shortage means an end to years of cheap oil

Bonn is at present alive with talk of the possibility of setting up a national oil company. The first step would be a tie-up of public oil shares. The idea is to prevent shortages occurring in the supply of energy. In the following article there is a brief summary of the world oil situation.

Statisticians at the Federal Board of Trade in Washington have worked out a situation report on the energy supply situation in the United States for the next three months. With the brutality that is typical of the American way of life the consumer from New York to San Francisco has been confronted with the results of this survey quite mercilessly.

It is a hair-raising report for motorists, owners of oil central heating and major consumers of petroleum products in big cities. Everywhere the figures concerning the supply of energy are being preceded by a minus sign.

There is already this year a shortage of 77 million tons in the supply of crude oil products in the United States. Next year the shortfall will be up to 125 million tons. And the year after that 185 million tons. This deficit alone is greater than the total crude oil requirements of the Federal Republic next year.

For this reason US demand is tending to shift more and more away from home produced oil, which is running low, to the excess supplies of the Middle East which are already the most important source of supply to Europe and Japan.

This gives rise to a change in the relationship between the oil producing countries and the international petroleum distribution concerns, which in turn will have an effect on the supply situation in those areas that are heavy in their use of oil.

The constant supply of energy over a long term in the Federal Republic and the rest of Western Europe is dependent on six factors, of which the first three are of crucial importance, since they determine the physical and technical availability of oil:

1. Geologically, the supply of fossil material as a source of energy.
2. Economic feasibility — that is to say converting the sheer geological availability into economically feasible reserves by means of capital investments.
3. Technological progress in the sphere of fossil and other energy raw materials.
4. Expansion of transportation facilities to meet needs.
5. No political interference in world trade in the sphere of energy supply.
6. Expansion of processing plants to convert raw materials into energy according to needs in the main areas of consumption.

This summary shows in the one hand the complexity of the interwoven factors affecting a sufficient supply of energy, but it does not stress the other important factor that not only are sources of raw materials essential but factors in energy-consuming countries such as raising capital and investments are vital.

If the question of oil supply is kept to geological and technical terms there is no question of a budding crisis as yet. There is a reserve potential of fossil energy raw materials (coal, oil, gas) of 9,000 thousand million tons expressed in coal-units. The energy requirements between 1971 and 2000 were calculated at about 450 thousand million tons. And when working out this reserve potential lignite, hydro-electricity and atomic power were not taken into consideration.

If we add the surmised world supply of uranium and thorium concentrates there is an additional reserve cushion of about 17,000 thousand million tons (coal-units).

Where oil alone is concerned the certain and probable supplies amount to 850 milliard tons (850,000,000,000) while the estimated world needs in the thirty years till the turn of the millenium are 160 milliard tons.

And these comparisons fail to take into account the new sources of energy which we are only beginning to exploit now and which will last well beyons the year 2000, when technological progress will probably have harnessed many of them more efficiently — energy sources such as nuclear fusion and solar energy.

The result of this geological and technological survey of energy potentials is that the energy available to Earth is limited, but that progress in the exploitation of new forms of energy clearly indicates that for the next few centuries there are no reasons for expecting a *physical* exhaustion of energy.

But this relatively optimistic prognosis of energy supplies in the coming decades does not release the energy market of today from its obligations to make highly capital-intensive and technology efforts. The acute shortages are aggravated by latent currency crises.

The process of inflation and shortage of fuel and power supplies are mixed together on this market into a composition that the oil companies are studying at great expense and which they would like to counteract with the most appropriate measures.

It is a well-known fact that oil concerns are faced with far stronger vested interests than other branches of the economy, particularly when it comes to pricing policies. There are many reasons for this:

- Structural changes on the fuel-and-power market.
- The broad range of uses for petroleum products.
- Increased awareness of the essential nature of fuel and power as a basis for an industrial economy.
- The linked production in the processing of oil which is necessitated by production techniques.

In 1960 the oil consumption of the Federal Republic wasonly 44 million tons (coal-units), which was 21 per cent of the primary energy consumption. By 1972 it was 196 million tons and 55 per cent. This structural change had far-reaching effects, particularly on the consumption of anthracite and gave rise to economic policy problems. So it was no surprise that the pricing policy of the oil industry aroused much public attention.

This tendency was bolstered by the fact that there are fewer households today in the Federal Republic that are not directly affected by the price of petroleum products, either as fuel for cars or for heating.

Apart from this rational public interest in oil prices there are also irrational motivations. One has only to consider the public reaction when oil companies attempt to put a Pfennig or two on the price per litre of petrol. The least reaction is a question in the House to the Economic Affairs Minister during Question Time, although the rate of general price rises at the same time is a good six or seven per cent per annum. It is petrol that gets people heated!

From 1962 to 1972 the price of petroleum products hardly changed. This applied to petrol and diesel, although the tax on these was increased on many occasions. Keen competitiveness was the reason for this incredible price stability, but it meant that the required profit margins could not be achieved.

The same factors influenced the stability of the price of heating oil, which only went up by about one fifth of the total rate of increase of the cost of living.

There was a darker side to this development. The stabilising effect of the price of oil on the economy was partly paid for by losses within the oil companies.

In 1972 alone it is estimated that these losses were 1,500 million Marks. Such a development cannot help but mean a decline in investments in this branch of the economy. The negative effects of this on the economy as a whole far outweigh the apparent gains for the economy of low oil prices which keep costs down but prevent oil companies making essential investments.

The developments on he debit side of the account cannot help but have an influence on pricing in the oil sector in future. Crude oil prices in particular are

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

rising. These result from the Teheran and Tripoli agreements as well as the participation agreement reached in New York.

Without taking into account the consumer tax about three-quarters of the processing and distribution costs of oil result from the price of crude oil. So it is quite on the cards that the stable period of 1962 to 1972 will be followed by a sharp increase in the price of petrol and other petroleum products.

The consumer, on whom the burden will fall, is justified in asking how the thousands of millions of dollars which go into the cash registers in oil-producing countries are invested. Smaller OPEC countries such as Kuwait and Abu Dhabi distort the picture since in these countries the per-capita income is substantially higher than in many industrial nations.

But is is already certain that the world currency system, pressurised by the dollar crisis, will have to bear a heavier burden from the Middle East in years to come.

It is to be hoped that the Finance Ministers East of Suez are aware of their responsibility so that the oil gap on the financial side does not spill over into another flood of dollars.

Hans-Joachim Burchard
(Deutsche Zeitung, 22 June 1973)

Breakdown of a national oil company

Refining capacity of the companies in millions of tons

Company	Refining capacity
Saarbergwerke	1,0
UK Wesseling	6,0
Wintershall	8,5
Gelsenberg	9,5
VEBA	12,8

Proportion of this country's total capacity = 28%

Bonn plans a national petroleum company

The government is engaged on talks aimed at creating a national oil company with a comprehensive network of filling stations. This will involve collecting together the shares in oil-refining companies and garages which up till now have been directly or indirectly in the hands of the government or other public bodies.

The Ministries of Economic Affairs and Finance confirmed recently that such a process is at present under way. It was stressed uniting petroleum companies was desirable in pursuance of government's aim with regard to energy policy.

The only important West German oil company is Aral, a joint-stock company with headquarters in Bochum. Its 9,000 petrol stations form the largest network in the Federal Republic. All the other garages, with the exception of free houses belong to British, American, Dutch and French companies.

At the routine press conference government spokesman Dr Grünewald remarked that the government was certainly not planning nationalisation of oil companies to the exclusion of private enterprise, but was aiming at creating a "partner in negotiations with oil-producing countries".

Grünewald hinted that the government has had hints from the Middle East that this country could rely on long-term, reliable supplies of oil at reasonable prices as long as there is a "German" petroleum company to negotiate as a partner with the Middle East.

The interweaving of the capital interests of the firms that are at present under consideration takes the following form:

Aral AG, Bochum, with a refinery capacity of approximately ten million tons and a 7.5 per cent share of the market has capital of 300 million Marks at its disposal. Major shareholders include Gelsenberg, Essen, whose gbag shares were recently not quoted on the stock market because of the danger of speculation, VEBA-Chemie and the American Mobil Oil Company, which each have 28 per cent of Aral shares, as well as Wintershall, Kassel, which belongs to the Federal Republic chemicals company BASF.

Gelsenberg (gbag) — with capital of 485 million Marks — is 48-per-cent owned by RWE.

RWE, Essen, has capital of 1,500 million Marks belonging to many small shareholders, but according to special voting rights in the hands of cities and boroughs it can be considered semi-nationalised. RWE owns Unionraffinerie via Rheinische Braunkohle AG with a capacity of six million tons in Wesseling, near Cologne.

VEBA-Chemie, in which Aral has shares, is a one-hundred-per-cent subsidiary of VEBA.

Roland Müller
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 19 June 1973)

Mark is 25 years old

Continued from page 5

the moment this country is under no compulsion to buy up any amount of the American currency with Marks. Thus the Bundesbank is free to decide for itself how much money should be circulating in this country. There are better prospects now of home-made inflation being brought under control.

After two devaluations the expansive era of this guiding currency, the dollar, is ending. It is becoming expensive for Americans to invest and produce abroad. The volcano is slowly burning itself out. The pressure should be off by the mid-seventies, unless some unforeseen political upheaval causes it to erupt anew.

Then when the struggle for the distribution of wealth in this country is settled a period of recovery for the Mark is possible.

Rudolf Rohde
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 24 June 1973)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Bremen's natural gas bus gets a seal of approval

Bremen's blue bus is virtually indistinguishable from any other singledecker omnibus. It weighs a standard eight and a half tons and boasts a conventional seating capacity of 44, yet it remains a rare bird.

It is undergoing trials in Bremen over a period of three months and has so far gained the reputation of being a white sheep among the 270 diesel omnibuses run by the city's public transport department.

The only indication of what makes it so special is a small notice on one side window proclaiming "The Clean Air Coach." Bremen's blue bus is powered by natural gas.

The natural-gas bus, which first saw service shuttling Olympic athletes to and fro at Munich, is unquestionably one of the most satisfactory commercial vehicles in use from the environmental viewpoint.

Its engine is a conventional combustion engine with plugs, a distributor head and a choke. It is powered by liquid natural gas, which as a liquid conveniently takes up *only a six hundredth of the volume of* gas in its normal state.

The handicap is that liquid gas has to be maintained at a temperature of minus 161 degrees centigrade, but this task is performed by a 250-litre refrigerated tank carefully located under the chassis.

The cryogenic tank is the result of American space research.

Natural gas, a hydrocarbon consisting of 95 per cent methane, ensures optimum combustion by mixing readily with the air. This natural gas fuel mixture burns so cleanly that harmful exhaust fumes are only half the amount emitted by a diesel engine — and in comparison with conventional combustion engines diesels themselves emit an extremely low level of carbon monoxide fumes and unburnt hydrocarbons.

With a hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxide count of 3.8 grammes and a carbon monoxide count of two grammes the natural gas engine is already well below the mandatory clean air levels that from 1976 will apply to German motor vehicle exporters too in California.

The California clean air specifications are a maximum of five and 25 grammes respectively per US horse power per hour. Blue-grey smoke does not belch forth from the exhaust of the Bremen bus. All that can be seen, and that in cold weather only, is a minute tail of white steam..

The natural-gas bus does not create a smell and does not generate soot. Tram inspector Jürgen Leicht says it is a pleasure to watch, it runs so smoothly.

Inside you do not notice much difference in the noise level, but by the roadside the difference is unmistakeable. The engine noise is only half as loud as that of conventional diesel engines, and at a speed of fifty km/h (thirty mph) the bus's tyres make more noise than the engine!

Clean air and less noise cost money, though. The conventional seven-litre diesel engine develops 160 horse power. A natural-gas engine of the same capacity only manages 130 horse power, which obviously makes a difference in acceleration.

What is more, natural gas is anything but inexpensive as a fuel. Public transport authorities pay no tax on diesel oil, which costs them eight pfennigs a litre or so, which corresponds to 12.5 cents per US gallon or 6p per Imperial gallon.

A litre of liquid methane currently costs eighty pfennigs a litre, which increases the cost per kilometre, inclusive of rental and taxation, to 1.50 Marks.

The natural-gas bus has a heavy fuel consumption too: a litre per kilometre, as against a third of a litre per kilometre for the diesel engine (two and a half and between seven and eight miles per gallon respectively).

"If we had to foot all the bill the natural-gas bus would eat us out of house and home," transport department director Mohnhaupt laments.

But appearances are deceptive. Expenses are so high because the bus is an experimental vehicle. Liquid gas is co[stly] because it is still taxed at a rate of [...] Marks per 100 litres and also because [it is] not to be had at the nearest f[illing] station.

The only firm that liquefies gas [for] commercial purposes at present in [this] country is in Stuttgart, so Bremen ha[d no] option but to hire a filling station [along] with the bus.

The filling station is located at the [...] depot near Bremen airport [...] Griesheim, the manufacturers, can [sell] you one for a mere 50,000 Marks. [The] tank holds 6,000 litres, and if it seem[s] at the end of the month a special ta[nker] has to be rushed form the other end [of] the country to fill 'er up.

Cryogenic engineers reckon tha[t if] liquid natural gas were to be produc[ed in] large amounts and supplied free of [tax] the price per litre would d[rop] substantially — to twenty pfennigs or [...] only twelve pfennigs more than diesel [...]

The purchase of new buses and [the] conversion of old ones would cert[ainly] prove a minor problem from the fina[ncial] point of view. MAN of Munich suppl[ied the] natural-gas bus at 105,000 Marks, e[...] 5,000 more than the cost of a brand[-new] diesel-engined bus. And conversion [of] existing stock would also cost 5[...] Marks or so.

The natural-gas bus has certainly b[een] given a delighted reception in Bre[men,] Herr Mohnhaupt says, and this [is] doubtless true of local people [who] happen to have noticed that it is diffe[rent] form the others.

Two enthusiastic supporters of [the] natural-gas bus are a woman student [and] a ticket inspector, though their views [can] hardly be said to be representative [of a] cross-section.

The student felt she would ev[en be] prepared to pay a little more in tax [for] natural-gas buses, while the [...] inspector declared that *the bus* wa[s] smooth-running, ideally suited for ti[cket] inspection.

Ronald Gra[...]

(Die Zeit, 8 June 19[73])

Compressed-air dam at Emden

Lower Saxony has invested half a million Marks in an item of equipment that everyone fervently hopes will never need to be used: the compressed-air barrage in Emden's tanker docks.

Nestled on the harbour bed at the 175-metre (575-ft) entrance to Emden's tanker docks is the most up-to-date, comprehensive and swiftest oil barrage ever to serve a German port and give neighbouring docks the reassuring feeling that in the event of an accident crude oil would not gush out and spread like the plague.

The way the barrage functions is surprisingly simple. It consists of two compressors and a system of seven hosepipes, three with holes in them, on the harbour bed.

Within 45 seconds of an alarm the compressors can channel air at three times atmospheric pressure through the hosepipes and out of the holes, creating a curtain of bubbles rising to the surface and generating a counter-current that effectively prevents unlimited amounts of petroleum from slicking their way all over the place.

The idea, then, is simple, but it could not have been implemented without the aid of computers. The curtain of bubbles alone would warrant neither the high installation costs nor the belief in the system's efficacy. The other four pipes are what hold forth the promise of an effective means of forestalling oil disasters in port.

These four pipes contain special doses of air calculated to take into account the wind direction, speed, current and tide and their respective effect on the curtain of bubbles.

An emergency was simulated in Emden to demonstrate how the system functions. It was assumed that 550 cubic metres of oil had gushed out into the dock because of a mishap in pumping. The resulting slick weighs 850 kilogrammes per cubic metre.

Within 45 seconds the compressed-air barrage starts working and keeps the slick in place even when it is thrown against the barrage at a speed of ten metres a second by force six winds.

The risk of a mishap that may result in disaster preys on the minds of harbour masters all over the world. The compressed-air barrage has an additional advantage from the viewpoint of both port officials and shipowners.

Were the oil slick to catch fire the tankers still in dock could beat a hasty retreat through the bubbles without taking the danger with them.

Claus-Werner Caro

(Die Welt, 18 June 1973)

Hovertrain link makes 'third airport' redundant

Following unsuccessful attempts by the North Rhine-Westphalian state government in Düsseldorf to gain acceptance of plans for a third major airport, it is now proposed to build a 220-mph magnetic hoverail link between the existing airports at Cologne and Düsseldorf in order to weld the two into a more efficient unit.

This proposal was recently publicised at a Düsseldorf press conference by industrial sponsors of the scheme.

Passengers in Düsseldorf will, should the idea be implemented, no longer know whether they are to fly straight from Düsseldorf or directed to a de luxe highspeed hovertrain and shunted to Cologne.

Stuttgart planning engineer Richard Weidle feels that the travel time of fifteen minutes after the luggage check is short enough for the two airports to function as one unit.

The hovertrain carriages will zoom noiselessly over the roofs of the terminal buildings in Cologne and Düsseldorf, bringing passengers from departure bay to departure bay.

The magnetic rail over which the trains will glide will be mounted on stilts, as it were, like a suspension railway, and the stilts could easily span existing railway lines between the two cities and run along the service roads that border the autobahn.

The reason for this forecast of the shape of things to come is the expected increase in the number of passengers. By 1980 Düsseldorf airport will have reached its ceiling of ten million passengers, and this is why the state government was so keen on the "third airport" project at Drensteinfurt, Westphalia.

Passenger figures in Cologne are increasing at a more leisurely pace, and the Cologne airport is further out of town, which has the advantage that bans on night flights will not prove necessary.

Running Düsseldorf and Cologne airports as a single unit would certainly solve a great many problems. By the turn

DIE WELT

of the century people in North Rhine-Westphalia will be flying twice a year on average, yet forty million passengers will still be a manageable proposition for the combined airports.

The number of take-offs and landings in the country as a whole would be reduced as a result of the merger, clearing the decks a little in air corridors that are full to overflowing.

The combined airport would also be a target for international flights, rivalling Frankfurt, which at present is this country's only major international airport.

With control-tower staff currently working strictly to rule and "falling sick" first at one airport then another a[...] the country, the hovertrain link w[ould] reduce go-slow trouble to a minim[um]. Between them the two airports c[ould] accommodate entire epidemics am[ong] control-tower staff, one irate passe[nger] noted.

There is more to the project than m[eets] the eye. In debate in the Düsseldorf s[tate] assembly North Rhine-Westphalian Tra[ns]port Minister Horst-Ludwig Riemer h[as] already mentioned the possibility o[f a] high-speed rail link between Cologne [and] Düsseldorf as a possible solution to [the] problem of a third airport.

Hoverail planner Weidle noted at [the] press conference that the Minister h[as] also comissioned a study on [the] possibility of an organisational merger [of] the two airports. Weidle and Krauss-Ma[f]fei of Munich would now like the Ministry to commission from the[m a] report on the prospects of a hoverail [link].

The cost of the sixty-kilometre (38-mile) journey between the two airports would be five Marks, accordin[g] to Krauss-Maffei director Stefan [...] The Munich hovertrain could [cover] costs if only used by 4,000 passengers [a] day, always provided, that is, that [it was] also used to shuttle air freight to [and fro].

Another prospective customer [would] be the trade fairground in both [cities]. Very little extra track would need [to be] laid to rush fair visitors straight [from] airport to fairground.

In Düsseldorf the hoverail was stated [to] cost 500 million Marks, a figure [...] Weidle considered a realistic estimate [and] would certainly save the state governm[ent] the 1,500 million Marks more it wo[uld] cost to build a third airport.

Peter Weigert

(Die Welt, 20 June 1973)

■ TRANSPORT

Public transport given priority in Bonn's policy blue-print

Traffic problems in city-centres cannot be solved by even more roads, parking-lots and multi-storey car parks, the transport policy document newly published by Minister Lauritz Lauritzen in Bonn notes.

The Transport Ministry's reform proposals for city traffic include pedestrian precincts, remote-control signposting to avoid bottlenecks and channel traffic to the nearest available parking-facilities, and graduated meter charges.

The Lauritzen scheme, which is intended to constitute medium- to long-term planning, is headed "People have Right of Way" and subtitled, as it were, "An ABC Guide to Transport Policy."

The main emphases of transport policy were outlined in last January's government policy statement, but details have only just been published in order to take the railways' plans into account. The railways did not publish their plans until the end of May.

The new policy document unmistakeably gives public transport preference over private traffic, mainly, that is, the motor-car.

"Being space-saving and kind to the environment," the blueprint comments, "public transport is best suited to handle a large volume of traffic and at the same time ensure both an ordered urban development and effective environmental protection."

Public transport must accordingly be afforded every assistance and services must be swift, frequent, on time and inexpensive in order to provide an alternative to the private car.

State administrations in particular must delve deeper into their pockets to offset the cost of non-profit-making public transport fare scales.

By the terms of the latest amendment to the Local Authority Transport Finance Act state governments are entitled to invest up to ten per cent of their share in the roadbuilding kitty in public local transport.

Promotion of public transport must not lead to neglect of transport outside built-up areas, the report continues. There are wide areas of the country where railway services are uneconomic.

In these areas rail services must be replaced by buses and roadbuilding must be continued as a means of ensuring suitable transport facilities.

Lauritzen undertakes to lend Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, assistance in extensions to and modernisation of permanent way. Bundesbahn debts to the tune of 13,000 million Marks are to be written off and additional funds made available for investment.

The railways, the policy blueprint notes, needs to redirect staff into more profitable sectors. Staff must be cut back perceptibly before the economic position of the railways is likely to improve.

The Federal government is called on to underwrite financially a number of new routes planned by the Bundesbahn.

As regards trunk roads the report states that fuel tax, currently tied to roadbuilding programmes, must be put at the disposal of other modes of transport. This would necessarily involve a temporary limitation in the volume of roadbuilding.

"In future it will prove more essential than in the past to maintain the existing road network and improve it in such a way as to render accident black spots less dangerous," the report points out.

At a press conference Dr Lauritzen refused to comment on the prospects of a further increase in rail fares. His policy blueprint nonetheless states that public transport fares must be costed so as to meet all attendant expenditure. Freight rates must also be allowed to reach their own levels.

The Minister was not prepared to state how much his overall concept was likely to cost.

On road safety the report refers to a special road safety programme, details of which are to be published this autumn.

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 June 1973)

Motorists and poor eyesight

Several million motorists in this country ought not to be allowed to drive because of poor eyesight, according to the Bavarian TÜV (the Technical Supervision Association, responsible for regular roadworthiness tests of vehicles).

This conclusion was reached after a statistical analysis of sight tests of driving-licence applicants over the past ten years. One applicant in ten (out of a total of 2.6 million in Bavaria alone) was unfit to drive without glasses to correct his vision.

Many applicants went in for the sight test quite cheerfully and were nonplussed on being handed a chit for the optician. Some 94 per cent of the total proved to have satisfactory vision but 6.3 per cent had only thirty to seventy per cent of the normal range of vision and 1,901 applicants had eyesight that was only a third as good as normal.

Finally, 1,640 applicants were sent home because their eyesigtht was so poor that no amount of assistance from their optician would render them fit to drive a motor vehicle.

"The proportion of older motorists who ought not be allowed to drive without glasses is far greater," TÜV medical specialist Dr Soenning fancies.

Tests conducted in Bavaria have revealed that one motorist in five over the age of forty who has driven a motor vehicle for twenty years or so has considerably defective vision.

A number of these motorists were handed back their driving-licences with the endorsement that they were not to drive at night or during the dusk.

The Bavarian TÜV would now like regulations to be introduced making 40-year-old motorists retake vision tests and fifty-year-olds do so once every five years.

Rolf Henkel

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 June 1973)

■ THE BOOK WORLD

Librarians' congress held in Hamburg

Over 1,500 librarians from the Federal Republic and a large number of foreign guests attended the first joint congress of public and academic libraries to be held in fourteen years. The congress took place in Hamburg.

This fact alone is significant. The unfortunate division of this country's libraries into academic (for researchers, students and teachers) and public (catering for general demand) should now be a thing of the past.

As public libraries now cater for more students and other persons requiring information as well as for casual subscribers requiring light reading, the division between the two types of library is no longer so crass. They are now all included in the Library Association.

"Combination of media" is a favourite term contained in the 1973 Library Plan submitted to Education and Science Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi at the new Hamburg Congress Centre.

The plan provides an outline of what libraries should incorporate in future, proposing a four-level sytem for the provision of general literature and information.

Special attention must, we believe, be paid to the basic level — the small-town library. Recent investigations suggest that they do not consider themselves "in business" until they are able to stock at least two volumes per potential subscriber. They should contain at least ten thousand volumes and audiovisual material. A full-time librarian is also required.

Painstaking public relations work conducted by the no longer so remote librariams over the past few years with the help of allied journalists has resulted in the library system receiving a whole chapter to itself in the overall plan for education, Minister von Dohnanyi pointed out.

Senator Moritz Thape of Bremen, head of the Standing Conference of Education Ministers, described the needs outlined in the 1973 library plan as less problematical and more modest than those contained in other plans connected with the education system.

His statement removed all doubts about whether politicians would finally take libraries seriously or not. Rarely have such frank words on this subject been heard in the Federal Republic, a country in which there are no library laws and where the public library as an institution has not yet developed into a communications centre for all media as in Scandinavia and the Anglo-Saxon countries.

It is not surprising that uncertainty and even confusion results in view of the steady penetration of gramophone records, tapes and visual media into our libraries considering the underdeveloped nature of this service in the Federal Republic.

Considerable and unimagined difficulties result when these items have to be catalogued. Library staff have to get used to working with these media and there is also concern about the greater risk of theft.

The educational use of this new material has not yet been generally recognised. Libraries must take the initiative here and organise lectures.

Apart from this, there are still some city libraries that do not stock language courses in cassette form and possess neither a television nor a good old radio. And where is the library that is able to supply subscribers with a recording of a radio language lesson if they happen to miss the original broadcast?

Discussions on the field to be covered in the training of librarians remained fruitless. There has been complete confusion in this sphere over the past few years and the establishment of a still completely undefined library science will probably do little to remedy the situation.

Future librarians are meant at least once during their training to have to deal with the problems of research, interpretation and analysis of academic and literary items and they often capitulate before the distant vision of a perfectly functioning service industry.

This service industry is the provision of literature. The term sounds modern, objective and unpretentious and yet the understatement contained in it reveals its feeling of being indispensable. Every item of information required is to be provided within the shortest of periods with the help of computers and skilled librarians.

There remains the question of whether librarians can assume any responsibility for the books and other material they loan. The pioneering age of the public library, when the main aim was to educate workers, has long since entered the annals of history.

As far as today's public libraries are concerned, the only answer to this question is that librarians in the public service must bear in mind the old tradition and not avoid the problems involved in reaching a reasonably-based verdict on a book.

Borrowers do not always belong to those sections of the community which have had the benefit of further education and might not be able to distinguish between good literature and junk.

But how are librarians to pass any jugdment on the quality of a book — naturally in collusion with their specialist colleagues — if those colleges training librarians believe that their main duty is to churn out perfectly functioning administrators of literature, statisticians able to draw up an inventory of the books and analyse loan figures, data technicians and strategists expert at finding a particular book?

To guard against any misunderstandings, it must be said that these criticisms are directed against the so-called professional image of qualified librarians, those people who represent the "upper middle classes" of the academic library responsible only to the upper echelons. They shoulder a good deal of the responsibility, it is true, but they wish to claim it all for themselves.

City librarians are closer to the public and they are indeed responsible for their own actions. There is no superior authority to do their thinking for them. Practical experience is normally qualification for becoming head librarian.

The spectre of inexperienced graduates walking into head librarianship posts has now raised its ugly head and is violently opposed by those people who claim that experienced librarians must be granted the same promotion prospects.

The problems touched upon here are particularly pressing in small and medium-sized towns where librarians have to employ all their expertise and literary responsibility to maintain a stock of reasonable standard.

Lutz Lesle

(Die Welt, 18 June 1973)

Jazz musicians unionise

A Jazz Musicians Union was recently set up in Marburg to represent the interests of musicians in social, legal and professional affairs. So far one hundred musicians from throughout the Federal Republic have joined the union.

Albert Mangelsdorff of Frankfurt was elected head of the organisation and [illegible] Viera of Munich his deputy. The executive consists of Manfred Sch[illegible] from Cologne, Volker Kriegel of Wiesbaden, Ed Kröger of Bremen, [illegible] Trunk of Munich and Peter Schulze of Bremen.

During the next few weeks the newly-formed committee will draw up minimum rates for jazz musicians, formulate basic contracts, compile a catalogue of jazz musicians and festival organisers and work on a "Black and White Book", listing the pros and cons of the jazz scene in the Federal Republic.

The jazz musicians plan to meet again in six months times at the Marburg [illegible] Forum which will be held from 4 [illegible] January 1974.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 June 1973)

Book better than TV

Forty thousand people watched a television course in grid planning techniques screened by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Bayerischer Rundfunk and Südwestfunk in 1971, bought the accompanying book and attended the seminar held in conjunction with the series. Some seven thousand of them completed the four-month course successfully and received a certificate.

But television can claim only a small share of the credit for this success. An accompanying survey conducted by the Cologne Educational Institute reveals that the businessmen, technicians and engineers who took the course are more satisfied with the book and seminar course and believe they were more effective than the television series.

(Handelsblatt, 31 May 1973)

Booksellers' congress in Darmstadt

"Communication and contacts between publishers, wholesalers and retailers are the main aims behind the Booksellers Congress," the foreword of the congress brochure claimed.

Indeed, the second large-scale event for publishers and book dealers after the Frankfurt Book Fair — it was first called into existence last year — did more than justice to these words.

Sixteen events took place in the neon-light catacombs of Darmstadt Technical College during the two-day congress. Two or more events would take place at a time in order to provide the many delegates with

A mammoth programme of this kind may or may not be sensible, but on the second day conferees had the choice of attending one of three seminars conducted simultaneously — "The book between commerce and intellect", "Initial experiences with the new industrial relations law" and "Production planning in publishing companies".

I decided to attend the seminar on the industrial relations law and had only just settled into my chair when one of the speakers claimed that there was widespread indifference to this law among his colleagues in the publishing and retail trades.

It was therefore all the more incomprehensible why such a subject was treated as subsidiary and not put up for discussion at one of the major events.

The specialist assemblies of publishers, retailers and wholesalers also took place simultaneously on the first day. The publishers meeting discussed problems that are felt to be particularly acute at present within this branch.

First of all, there is price maintenance, which now only applies to books. Secondly, there is the proposed reform of orthography under which all nouns would be written with a small letter instead of the present capital. The publishers are afraid of what this reform could cost.

They discussed the forthcoming amendment to the 1901 publishing laws and the proposal for library charges — which, at the present stage of discussions will be paid by the authorities running the library and not by the central government or Federal states.

The publishers were warned not to expect too much from the change in the publishing laws. The media had influenced the public so much in favour of writers in recent years that the new law would not result in any great advantages for the publishing trade. The branch must in the next few months take extreme care not to do anything that spoils its image.

But this advice hardly fits in with the fact that conferees frequently demanded the end of the thirty Mark minimum book price. A call was made for better public relations. The erroneous belief that books are expensive must be corrected, it was claimed. However the congress did not discuss who could afford books priced at thirty Marks or more.

The main assembly was opened with the award of the Friedrich Perthes Medal to Werner E. Stichnote. Ernst Klett, head of the "Börsenverein", the book[illegible] organisation which arranged the congress, stated that if it were not for his [illegible] negotiations there might no longer [illegible] been a Frankfurt Book Fair.

Klett was referring to Stichnote's [illegible] at the 1968 Frankfurt Book Fair, which has become known as the "police fair". "Not all the persons there were [illegible] disposed to us," Klett explained.

The "Börsenverein" elected as its [illegible] head Rolf Keller, who although [illegible] fellow-Swabian is far less conspicuous than the humorous Klett. In his speech of thanks Keller turned both to his training as book dealer and his training as soldier.

Perhaps the biggest surprise at the book dealers congress for connoisseurs of the "Börsenverein" is that the commission appointed to put forward proposals to reform the association's antiquated structure submitted a draft that completely shattered its dignitaries.

Under this draft, the main assembly was to be abolished and replaced by a delegate assembly. The functions carried out by the local branches would in future be the responsibility of headquarters in Frankfurt. — apart from their powers to determine tariffs.

This is the weak point of the draft. It planned to modernise the "Börsenverein", centralise it, and yet the final step of forming an employers association able to determine tariffs is shunned.

Members of the reform commission suggested in private that this reluctance was due less to ideological principles than the belief that the proposals they had put forward were all that could be imposed at present on the older members of the association.

Wilfried Dittmar

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 June 1973)

■ THE PAST

International exhibitions – a 19th century mania

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
Christ und Welt

"International exhibitions are places of pilgrimage to worship the fetish property," Walter Benjamin wrote harshly about the pompous spectacles in Paris of the Belle Epoque. When he wrote the nineteenth century had not yet become fashionable.

Today there is a good deal of delving into a century that was for a long time scorned. The things that emerge from this delving are in many cases the foundations of this present age, which so gladly concentrates on occidental tradition but which would so gladly burn all the bridges leading from the recent past.

Die Münchner Neue Sammlung, a museum that normally concentrates on art has for some time been concentrating on rebuilding these bridges.

To rebuild the latest — "Hidden rationalism" — was particularly easy. It was particularly well documented and could well now be freed from the reputation of being a time devoted to things historical, but which concentrated on kitschy rehashes of the worst cankers of bygone ages.

Now the Neue Sammlung has re-created the legendary world exhibitions of London, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia and Chicago in which the self-confidence of the nineteenth century so extravagantly expressed itself. Even the enlarged pages from the catalogues still extant, displayed on the walls, make even today a great impression.

The things that the anonymous copperplate engravers and pioneer photographers went to such pains to capture for posterity were first and foremost the great buildings, palaces each of which attempted to outdo the others, memorials to the force that all countries agreed dominated the world — technological progress.

It is in this that the exhibitions of those days differ from the international "expo" imitations of the twentieth century, at which each country tends to have its own national pavilion into which it can withdraw.

It is interesting that the boldest design ever in the architectural history of great exhibitions, Paxton's Crystal Palace in London, dating from 1851, came about with the least opposition. And if the description "palace" seems to be an underestimation of the buildings that followed at other world fairs this flattering classification can be seen as a false compliment for Paxton's rectangular tribute to the principles of economy and utilitarianism.

It took only six months to build up the prefabricated, standardised elements in Hyde Park, and to dismantle it took about the same time. This first constructional memorial to the industrial age made from cast-iron supports and glass walls can now only be viewed in the pictures made of it at the time.

More than six million people visited the Crystal Palace according to a contemporary observer, and they treated it with the same reverence as St Peter's in Rome. Lothar Bucher reports that replicas of this gigantic steel basilica, six hundred yards long, were to be found in the most out-of-the-way German farmyards!

Yet this edifice, a much-vaunted precursor to Manhattan (if stood on its end it would have been a skyscraper!) did not set an example. Overcome by national pride and thoughts of prestige the host countries wanted to build for eternity. In 1900 the last and greatest Paris exhibition gave the French metropolis the dubious heritage of the neo-Baroque architectural monstrosities the Grand and Petit Palais. The exhibition thereby bade hello to the new century.

They did not become one of the sights of Paris unlike the Eiffel Tower, built in 1889 amid many protests (from Zola, Maupassant and Verlaine among others).

Such retrogression in the name of progress seems to be typical. In Munich the world's first car, built in 1885 by Carl Benz and exhibited as a museum piece as early as 1900 in Paris, was first put on exhibition. It was a truly elegant carriage on three large spoked wheels that made no attempt to conceal what its function was. Fifteen years later the same firm's cars looked like clumsy great carriages without horses and shafts.

It was a century with the heads of Janus. Its machines, regarded as a wonder of the Modern World, were set up on plinths decorated with scrolls of Rococo design.

At an exhibition in 1867 the first practical piece of modern town planning was put on exhibition (The Paris Nouveau of Napoleon III and his Prefet Haussmann), a great urban creation that would not even be successful in the dying years of the twentieth century, when another Olympiad looms large.

Twelve years previously Gustave Courbet had introduced the realistic programme of the new painting, but this did not prevent the judges of the new aesthetics from awarding medals and prizes for furniture that bore a closer resemblance to a Renaissance confessional than a contemporary piece of functionalism.

Such schizophrenia was the congenital disease of the Industrial Revolution. There was an addiction to progress with the successes of science and technology chasing hard on each other's heels. This addiction could only be satisfied by pompous heroic poses and decorations. The sober matter-of-fact nature of machinery was left for a future generation to discover. The first mechanical loom was named Jenny. And visitors to the exhibition of 1878 walked under the Creuzot Works' steam hammer — weight 1,280 tons, lift of hammer five metres — as if they were passing under a triumphal arch.

"Art," Théophile Gautier wrote, "stands side by side with industry. White statutes are erected amid black machinery, painting expands alongside the rich materials of the Orient." One can be disgusted by these operatic exhibitions of pomp and power of the nineteenth century, since they led to the consumer carousel of the present day, because their glowing pathos dogmatised the Faith of progress and infinite economic expansion. Or one can just pass them off as ridiculous Victoriana. The founders of the show fairs that were to unite the world the British Royal Society for Arts, Crafts and Commence, were motivated by high ideals. Customs barriers were to be abolished, there was to be free exchange of goods, peaceful rivalry among nations in technology and the sciences, expansion of communications worldwide. These were the means of the last century, none of them self-evident then nor today.

Rapid technological progress altered the world — the steam engine was swiftly followed by electricity, iron gave way to steel, and telephones, bulbs, cameras, cars, sewing machines, machine-guns and rotary presses were invented. International exhibitions were organised on the sure and sound basis of economic interests binding nations. But the enormous publicity such as brought fifty million people to Paris in 1900 was used by nations for their own prestige. In the political climate of the time this was inevitable.

Karl Marx, an enthusiastic visitor to these exhibitions, reckoned with the unifying force of bourgeois industrial production. "The cheap prices of their goods are the heavy artillery with which they will mow down all the Great Walls of China, with which they will force even the most obstinate hatred of the barbarians to capitulate." This sentence comes from the Communist manifesto, which was published three years before the Crystal Palace was opened.

Wolf Schön

(Deutsche Zeitung, 22 June 1973)

A lift at the 1867 Paris Exhibition (Photo: Katalog)

Hanseatic League exhibition opened in Cologne

The Hanseatic merchants had offices in the Rhineland and Westphalia, in the coastal regions of the North Sea and Baltic. They set up subsidiaries from Bergen to Novgorod, from London to Riga and from Copenhagen to Smolensk. They developed a special type of ship and traded in goods of all sorts.

They achieved political power and formed the first European economic community which lasted nearly five hundred years. The word Hansa became a watchword for this cooperative of free merchants that gave the economy of their day what it needed — as much room to manoeuvre as possible for their merchant ventures.

Now an extensive historical exhibition dedicated to the merchant league that reigned supreme from the twelfth to seventeenth century has been opened at the Cologne Stadtmuseum by Dr Günther Albrecht. This is not the kind of exhibition in which the presentation can rely on being simply beautiful and optically effective.

The Hanseatic League was not the embodiment of an ideal, but the answer to a demand, according to the foreword of the exhibition catalogue, which is a compendium for a study of this theme, doing important groundwork. But this definition of the Hanseatic merchants from their beginnings as a loose association in the twelfth century outlines clearly the aims and intentions of this exhibition.

The Cologne exhibition intends to present the historical facts about the Hanseatic League freed from emphatic frameworks of national glorification in which they have been encompassed in German history books as a kind of Thousand Year Reich.

Hansa was not a vanguard movement of a nationalist political setup aimed at later territorial expansion in the sense of the old idea of empire or mad power-politics scheming. Research into the Hanseatic merchants in the past two centuries has clearly shown this.

According to this new view of the

Continued on page 14

■ MEDICINE

Smoking and heart attacks

Nicotine in all forms is harmful, doctors at the Advanced Medicine Congress held in Berlin stated. It is not only cigarettes that cause health damage, as American and British scientists sometimes claim. These scientists, who are often non-smokers themselves, recommend smokers to switch to cigars and pipes if they feel they cannot live without nicotine.

But the congress was now told that cigar and pipe smoke also have a harmful effect on the lungs. Professor Otto Gsell of St Gallen spoke of Swiss compatriots who smoked cigars and pipes and thought themselves relatively free from risk of lung cancer – until they actually died of it. Gsell even found bronchial tumours among farmers who live in the umpolluted Alpine atmosphere and smoked only cigars or pipe tobacco.

Death from cancer occurs ten years later on average among pipe and cigar-smokers. Professor Gsell assumes that this is because they do not inhale so heavily.

Professor Ernest Wynder of New York expanded on Professor Gsell's observations. He said that smoking cigars and pipes could influence cancer of the tongue and throat as much as smoking cigarettes.

Professor Herbert Kleusch, the Berlin physiologist, was able to provide smokers with some consolation. Dying of heart disease as a result of smoking was only statistically probable after total consumption of two hundred thousand cigarettes, he claimed.

Egbert Nüssel and Dr Wilhelm-W. Höpker were commissioned by the World Health Organisation to investigate deaths from heart attacks occurring in the Heidelberg area. They were struck by the fact that people who smoked 25 cigarettes a day suffered their first heart attack on average ten years earlier than non-smokers.

Professor Frederik Epstein, an American, believes there is a close link between smoking and heart attacks. Any smoker who suddenly decides to give up nicotine will find he has a chance of living longer and escaping the sudden death from heart diseases to which cigarette smokers are prone. Each additional year of abstinence from nicotine will decrease the risk and gradually bring it down to the level of danger faced by non-smokers.

Both doctors and laymen often ignore the fact that differences of sex can be of great significance in the complex ties between smoking and the incidence of heart attacks.

Women are less prone to heart attacks than men up to their change of life, probably because of the protection they obtain from their hormones. But heavy women smokers should not rely on these statistics. Professor Epstein pointed out that according to his own observations one woman in two who suffers a heart attack below the age of fifty is a heavy smoker.

People put on weight when they give up smoking. That is often looked upon as a good reason for continuing smoking, especially when the health risks connected with excess weight are emphasised so frequently.

Non-smokers are indeed fatter on average than people who smoke. It is a sure sign that something is wrong when cigarette smokers suffer excess weight.

What should doctors advise their patients when faced with this dual problem? This is a difficult question to answer especially as it is still a complete mystery why people put on weight after giving up nicotine.

Professor Siegfried Heyden of St Gallen states: "Even smokers who are thin are threatened to a greater extent by death from heart disease than the fattest non-smoker. Five or ten years after giving up the habit, former smokers have the same low risk level as non-smokers even if they put on weight. Excess weight alone does not cause heart attacks unless it is combined with high blood pressure, gout or an excess cholesterol level in the blood."

Ottmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 15 June 1973)

Chest pain could mean nothing but ask a doctor

Many of us have felt pains about the heart – especially if we are male and over thirty. Although they rarely amount to anything more than a twinge and usually pass within a matter of seconds, they can be a little alarming at first.

Persons suffering these twinges think automatically of coronary sclerosis and heart attacks. Diseases of the heart and circulation are top of the list of the causes of death today so it is not only hypochondriacs who fear that any pain around the left part of the chest could be the first symptoms of heart disease.

What must people do when they feel these twinges? If they are seriously worried about them, it is best if they immediately consult a doctor. He will listen to their heart, perhaps X-ray them and, if he has the slightest doubts about their condition, take an electrocardiograph. The graph that results provides valuable information about the condition and durability of the heart muscle.

Fortunately, most fears of this type are usually unfounded, as Dr M. Siegel demonstrates in his series of thorough examinations. He reassures us that pains of this type in the left half of the rib cage very rarely pose any danger to the under-forties and are very often harmless in the over-forties.

The pains are not caused by the heart, he points out, but usually by irritation in the chest muscles induced by the spinal column.

As a result of his own extensive findings and those of 46 other practising doctors, Dr Siegel has compiled a list of symptoms characteristic for these harmless twinges. This should prove of benefit both to doctors and worried patients.

It can be assumed that these twinges are not caused by the heart:

- when the pain is constant and does not strike suddenly;
- when it is felt more in a sitting or supine position than when walking;
- when it occurs more strongly in cer[tain] enforced positions - such as sitting [in a] car;
- when it is influenced by changes in [the] weather or temperature;
- when muscles and bones are sens[itive] to pressure in certain places;
- when the electrocardiogram rema[ins] normal under strain – such as that ca[used] by physical exercise;
- and when the pain cannot be re[lieved] by heart medicaments and reacts im[mediately] to drugs removing inflammation [or] rheumatism.

Only doctors can decide when the[se] two conditions apply as they involve [the] use of an ECG or drugs but the oth[er] symptoms are so easy to check that [they] can indeed help us to overcom[e] unnecessary fears.

Eric Weise

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 June 19[73])

Gnathology congress

Dental treatment should consist [of] more than filling cavities [and] replacing teeth that have fallen out, [the] directors of the "European Gnatholog[y] Academy" wished to make clear [to] dentists, patients and – most impor[tant] – sickness insurance companies at [the] international congress they rec[ently] organised in Düsseldorf.

Treatment should not be restricted [to] the correction of defects alone, [the] congress organisers stated. Instead [the] science of gnathology should find its [way] into dental practices.

Oskar Bock is professor of gnatho[logy] at Erlangen University, the only Chair [of] its type in the Federal Republic. H[e] supports the view, common in the Unit[ed] States, that the functions of spee[ch], mastication and swallowing depend o[n] more than teeth alone.

As the soft tissue of the mo[uth is] involved along with the jaw-bone, t[he] muscles and tendons of the head [and] neck, the maxillary joints and the ner[vous] system, a broadly-based diagnosis [is] required whenever diseases or disorders [in] a certain part of this system occur.

Dentists who have attended gnatholog[y] courses make use of the advances [of] computer science when drawing [up] comprehensive treatment programmes. The position and movements of the low[er] jaw in relation to the upper jaw [are] registered by means of an articula[tor] attached to the patient, reduced [to] diagrammatic form and stored in [a] computer.

"The computer and diagrams repla[ce] the head of the patient," Axel Bauer, th[e] organiser of the congress in Düsseldorf, explained. "With their help we ca[n] simulate the movements and recogni[se] the functional interrelationship between tissue and teeth. The necessary changes and improvements can be planned [in] detail beforehand and put systematically into effect during treatment."

This broad-based preventive method [of] treatment was developed by a number [of] American dentists as early as the twenti[es] but it has so far found little support [in] Europe. "We are so few in number tha[t] patients come to Düsseldorf from all ov[er] north Germany for treatment," Bauer reports.

Sickness insurance companies [are] sceptical about gnathology. Profes[sor] Bock has found that they are usual[ly] loath to cover the costs of the tedi[ous] analyses. Gnathological treatment [will] therefore remain the privilege of afflu[ent] patients for the time being.

Peter Kleinert

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 June 1973)

Treatment of neuroses begins in infancy, expert says

Doctors' waiting-rooms are full of patients with illnesses which, though they cause physical pain, have a psychological background. Latest statistics about the frequency of psychosomatic symptoms of this type provide fresh cause for alarm.

A computer at the National Diagnostic Hospital in Wiesbaden analysed the general symptoms of the first 16,332 patients. The figures churned out by the electronic brain alarmed even experienced medics working at the hospital, described as this country's answer to America's Mayo Clinic.

Sixty per cent of the patients complained of general nervousness, 35 per cent suffered from insomnia or similar disorders, the same number suffered physical complaints after becoming excited or upset, 33 per cent complained about occasional palpitations, 30 per cent had frequent headaches, 29 per cent constipation and 20 per cent nightmares.

One third of these patients tried to fight their complaints by means of tranquillizers or painkillers, one in four took laxatives and one in five was unable to get to sleep without sleeping-pills.

Dr Günter Maass, a psychosomatics specialist at the Wiesbaden hospital, is convinced that these figures apply generally to all patients. "And yet this is only a fraction of all psychologically induced disorders," he commented.

"How many patients are admitted to hospital every day as the result of a suicide attempt?" he asked. "A person commits suicide every minute in Europe. And then in this country alone there are hundreds of thousands of alcoholics, drug dependents, asocial criminals with neurotic and psychopathic tendencies, psychotic patients in mental hospitals, broken-down marriages, the lonely, the neurotic, the old and depressed."

But Dr Maass does not attribute this alarming collection of complaints to the hectic nature of everyday life, to stress and the dangers lurking in our environment, as many people are prone to do.

He looks for the causes in the present generation's development as children instead. "No psychologically induced disease or disorder occurs without a mental trauma dating from early childhood," he explains.

There is only one way of preventing disorders of this type, he claims. The situation in which a child grows up must be improved. To achieve this, the doctor believes a number of points must be remembered:

- The natural mother-child relationship must be guaranteed from birth. The mother must sleep in the same hospital room as the child after birth and if possible suckle it herself.
- Small children should be admitted to hospital only in emergencies. Children's wards must only be built in future if they contain a room where the mother can live with her child and take care of it.
- Children from homes must if possible grow up with foster parents or at the SOS children's villages. Adoption must occur in the first few months of a baby's life.
- Dr Maass also believes that it is vital for married mothers to give up work in the first five years of the child's life. Town planners, the Churches, architects and builders must cooperate and allow unmarried mothers to work in "social living units" where their children can play within earshot.

Combining these living quarters with old people's homes would give the elderly the opportunity of finding some purpose in their old age as they could help look after the children.

- Up till this scheme can be put into practice, unmarried mothers must receive a monthly allowance of nine hundred Marks for at least two years – this money would otherwise have to be spent on bringing up the child in a home.

"The advantages for the mother, the child and the State are obvious," Dr Maass explains, "as the mental damage otherwise done to the child can later cost the State the same sum many times over."

Dr Maass demands from his colleagues that they help their patients achieve a normal and healthy attitude towards sex. He also proposes the establishment of schools for parents at health departments. Parents would then be able to learn to overcome cases of conflict and encourage their child's mental development.

Lajos Schöne/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundscha, 15 June 1973)

■ EDUCATION

The government's programme for education

Bremer Nachrichten

The overall plan for education consists of a long-term programme, stating the aims of reforms of content and administration, and an educational budget outlining the financial resources required for achieving these aims and their effects on social development as a whole.

A total of 57.2 milliard Marks is to be spent on the education system in 1975 if these proposals are to be put into effect. As Chancellor Willy Brandt and the heads of the Federal state governments decided on educational expenditure totalling 53.6 milliard marks for 1975, there will have to be political discussions on the higher demands of the overall programme for education when planning future finance.

The overall programme for education states that it will be necessary in the long term to increase the proportion of taxes that goes towards public expenditure, including educational reform.

The State must also contribute more. According to the plan, educational expenditure must increase to 67.1 milliard Marks by 1980 and 91.1 milliards by 1985. The central government, Federal states and local authorities will have to raise these sums of money.

The overall plan proposes expanding the elementary sector (kindergarten) so that by 1980 all three- and four-year-old children will be able to attend kindergarten if their parents wish. It is estimated that a maximum of seventy per cent of parents will take advantage of this opportunity.

Educational facilities for five-year-olds is to be expanded so much that there will be accommodation for the whole of this age group by 1985. The programme does not however specify whether facilities for these children are to be integrated into the elementary sector or into primary schools where attendance will be compulsory.

As far as the primary sector is concerned, the plan proposes a rapid improvement in the teacher-pupil ratio over the next few years and a reduction in the size of classes as a result.

In 1970 there were still 37 pupils for every teacher in the primary sector. In 1975 this figure should have dropped to between 30 and 33, in 1980 to between 22 and 25 and in 1985 to as low as between 19 and 23. Experts believe that classes at primary schools can be reduced to thirty by 1975 and 21 by 1985.

The intermediate stage of the education system – classes five to nine or ten – should provide all pupils with an academically-orientated general education and school-leaving qualifications. Tuition should vary according to the standard of the pupil and his particular wishes.

The central government and those Federal states ruled by the Social Democrats believe that the comprehensive school is the best type of school for achieving these aims.

The Federal states governed by the CDU/CSU wish to delay their decision on the future organisation of the secondary school sector until the education ministers have ended their experimental programme of comprehensive schooling.

No agreement could be reached in the overall plan for education on whether the five and sixth school years should take the form of an "orientation stage" irrespective of the type of school, as the Federal states governed by the SPD advocate.

The teacher-pupil ratio in the intermediate stage should drop to 21 or 22 by 1975 and to eighteen to twenty by 1985. Schools requiring all-day attendance, instead of just mornings as is now usual, will gradually be set up in all sectors.

By 1985 thirty per cent of all full-time pupils should be able to attend all-day schools. An alternative proposal suggests that only fifteen per cent will have this opportunity.

In the later secondary sector covering senior pupils at high school and the vocational schools only some fifty per cent of pupils will receive simultaneous training at factories and schools in 1985.

Fifteen to seventeen per cent will attend full-time schools qualifying then for a specific profession while 20 to 23 per cent will attend courses relating to a specific academic subject.

The plan suggests that by 1985 some ten to twelve per cent of pupils in the later secondary stage will choose courses enabling them to qualify for a profession or obtain the necessary basis for a course of further education.

By 1985 as many as 22 or, at most, 24 per cent of a school year will be able to attend university or a similar further education institute. As the number of school-leavers with the necessary qualifications for attending university will exeed this figure within the next few years, this means that university expansion is to be restricted.

The plan proposes more three-year courses at universities and institutes of further education and an increase in the length of Semesters so that students spend nine months a year attending courses.

Curricula and examination requirements must be drawn up for every course of study so that students will be able to conform to the specified period of study for his subject. The Federal states should set up study reform commissions in conjunction withy universties, the appropriate authorities and experts in both education and the academic subjects involved.

Further training facilities

The overall plan for education also considers that the expansion of further training facilities is one of the main public duties of the education system. A total of 470 million Marks should be available for this purpose in 1975.

Advice and consultation within the education system should also be expanded. By 1985 there should be a psychologist for every five thousand pupils and a careers adviser for every five hundred pupils or students.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 16 June 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

Munich's bohemian centre endangered

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Once a year an attempt is made to breathe fresh life into Schwabing, the picturesque erstwhile students' and artists' district of Munich. Schwabing Week, held this year from 25 to 29 June and run on a shoestring but with a will by Munich tourist board, is intended as an annual kiss of life for the best-known district of any city in Germany, an attempt to revive an atmosphere that has so often been declared past history.

The prospects of pulling it off seem remoter than ever this summer. The hue and cry of entertainments today and the growth and commercialisation that are poking their way into nearly all aspects of life and leisure seem to be proving the death of what Countess Reventlow described in 1913 as the basis of Schwabing: "intellectual movement, high standards, direction, protest . . ."

Nowadays description such as these read like obituaries. Middle-class Schwabing with a dash of artist's milieu threatens to give way to a profit-orientated Schwabing with an imported playboy atmosphere, Münchner Forum, a citizens' group that ought to know maintains.

Münchner Leben, a magazine that has come to be a worthy mouthpiece of the city and its people, recently came to the conclusion that "Schwabing no longer exists."

"Nothing that stands around on the pavements and by the fountains on the Schwabing side of the Siegestor," the magazine comments, "is either imaginative or exotic. The area's only claim to originality are the prices and menus in a number of restaurants. The many new restaurents are, of course where the rot has begun to set in. The comfortable, easy-going bars frequented by students and local people are disappearing, being replaced by a plethora of pubs charging disgracefully high prices in return for neon lighting and formica.



The Wedekind fountain in Schwabing, Munich

(Photo: Friedrich Rauch)

Individual pubs are popular for a while, then they change hands and are eventually taken over by large firms, such as the entertainments complex in Leopoldstrasse whose establishments are indentified by the golden-hand emblem.

US big business, Renish hustle and bustle and International irrelevance are gaining the upper hand in narrow streets with slowly fading lamplight that the Schwabing landlady Gisela immortalised in song only a few years ago.

A meeting of residents called for an embargo on licensing concessions for new or renovated bars and restaurants. "We want Schwabing to remain a place to live and not to become an entertainments district," the residents clamoured.

There can be no denying the trend towards a Munich Montmartre, or even worse, a Munich St. Pauli. Remnants of the idyll of old are still in evidence. Small houses, like tiny castles, with greenery, are still to be found. The district still wears a smile, to quote Peter Paul Althaus, the poet who so loved it.

But profit considerations are on the march. The Seidlhaus and mews on Nicolaiplatz, a historic building in the heart of Schwabing, is to be demolished to make way for an eight-storey apartment block. Münchner Forum calls the project a text-book example of urban destruction, but what use are mere words?

In Leopoldspark the University plans to build four new blocks. The district committee and residents' association plan to launch protest movements, but the university construction department feels it is somewhat late in the day to start launching objections.

During Schwabing Week singers and guitar-players, satirists and cabaret artists, "inter-disciplinary" musicians and "city rock" exponents plan to demonstrate in their own way against the course of events.

A left-wing literary group is to hold debates on leisure today and the Tree Campaign will try to make people more observant. In the middle of Schwabing passers-by will be asked to look at a tree for an uninterrupted half hour. If they succeed they will be entitled to a free beer.

Plaques will also be unveiled to the memory of Rainer Maria Rilke and Rudolf Schmitt-Sulzthal, the founder of the Tukan group. They will, it is hoped, remind people that Schwabing once really was the home of poets and literary lions in the days before they made a name for themselves.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 June 1973)

Too fat

People in the Federal Republic eat too much. Sixty five per cent of citizens in this country are overweight according to the latest surveys. Estimates show that 41 per cent of those overweight have at least ten per cent too much flesh on their bones.

These disturbing statistics were issued recently by the advisory centre on slimming problems in Frankfurt.

In the past eighteen months more than 200,000 people have consulted the centre on problems of overweight, asking for tips as to how to get rid of excess flab.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 30 May 1973)

Hanseatic League Exhibition in Cologne

Continued from page 11

Hanseatic League it had an effect stretched far beyond the purely commercial and was responsible for a number of municipal developments in the fields of legal techniques and architecture – what we today would call infra-structure. For instance there was the old S... municipal law with its consequences for numerous Hanseatic cities and architectural planning of the city of Lübeck.

When the Hanseatic League was... politically or militarily it was always the maintenance of the economic requirements of this association of merchants. The gradual decline of the Hanseatic movement, the original EEC of northern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries can be ascribed to the emergence of national awareness in European countries in which the Hanseatic merchants had interests.

The privileges that had been granted them were waived as soon as the advantage the Hanseatic merchants offered economically began to come into conflict with the countries' desire for emancipation. The glowing example is the closure of the stables in London at the orders of Queen Elizabeth in 1598.

How does the Cologne exhibition manage to cope with so much historic visual material? It has loaned works from eight countries, including some exceptional works from Danzig. The pragmatic... tion begins with an economic ... which is then raised to the loftier ... of art when it is a question of dep... the cultural activities of the Hanseatic merchants.

These include the important foundations of rich merchants. One example is the Cologne merchant family of ... On the other hand there is art as an ... of trade and export within the Hanseatic movement.

Art also served to portray the Hanseatic merchants themselves, such as Holbein the Younger's portrait of the merchant Gisze in 1532 done in his office. ... from this picture the organisers of the exhibition managed to reconstruct a Hanseatic merchant's office.

They had also reconstructed one of the Hanseatic *Hansekoggen*, a ship, to the scale of 1:5, based on finds in Bre... and the warehouse in King's Lynn, Norfolk, with all the goods traded from nutmegs to furs which were hunted in north and east Europe. The exhibition concentrates on typical objects ... which are still extant.

Wolfgang Stauch von Quitzow

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 June 1973)

A children's paradise at Sierksdorf

It is only a stone's throw from the Bingen Mäuseturm to the temple statutes from Abu Simbel. Those who wander through the Acropolis find behind them monuments from Antiquity and then the launching pad for space flight at Cape Kennedy.

Legoland is for this country what Disneyland is for America, an complete mini-world for children. It is made of 28 million plastic bricks and is located at the Baltic resort of Sierksdorf.

For months architects and designers worked to produce the attractions of the world in mini-form.

But bad weather kept the crowds away on the opening day and those who did turn up were in for a surprise at the turnstyle. An adult had to pay five Marks admission and a child two.

This is a handsome sum to have to pay and means that a family with ... children must fork out at least ... Marks when the roundabout and big dipper are taken into consideration.

Marketing chief Bornscheuer ... frankly says that the whole project is a commercial proposition.

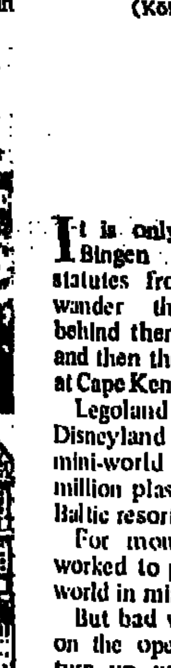
But despite the cost Legoland is worth a visit. The children will be delighted after a visit to a Western town with ponies and an Indian camp and bread being toasted over a camp fire.

For a half day's visit parents will have an expensive and the children an enjoyable day out.

(Die Zeit, 15 June 1973)

A miniature gateway in Sierksdorf

(Photo: dpa)



■ SPORT

Championships for women footballers next year

Next year promises to be a bumper year for football fans in this country. First there is the World Cup, then the first national championships in women's soccer.

"The Football Association has given us a firm undertaking," says Maria Meissner, women's football coach at Bayern Munich, "that we will be able to run a championship title competition next season. Our players can hardly wait."

FA officials have consistently put off the holding of national championships in women's football in the past. They have evidently hoped on the quiet that the sudden craze for football-playing among women would die down just as unexpectedly as it had arisen.

The FA still thinks in terms of soccer as a sport for men and would sooner see the little women back at home in the kitchen where they belong.

Hildegard Zur, 21, shop assistant and goalie of FC Germania Mülheim, the women's regional champions, suspects that the men are merely envious and a little worried.

"The men," she says, "are presumably worried lest we deprive them of something or other. They would doubtless never get over the shock of us waving a cup when they come home empty-handed."

Says Maria Meissner of Bayern Munich, "our women have yet to lose a championship match." This sort of thing is obviously not to the men's liking.

The first unofficial women's teams came into existence a decade ago. Despite an official ban by the FA in Frankfurt more and more women started to play football.

"In those days women's football had more in common with a circus turn than with the game proper," Horst Schmidt of the FA recalls. The spectators came for a good laugh and, so the officials suspected, to watch the players rather than the ball.

Fritz Becker, manager of the Mid-Rhine FA, remains convinced that "football calls for fighting spirit and is no good for women. We want our women to look attractive. We certainly ought not to provide sights for the sore eyes of voyeurs."

Becker reckons women's football is both unaesthetic and hazardous to health. "Women," he says, "cannot even fall properly so as to avoid injuries."

They have evidently learnt a lot, though. In many cases they may lack the power to place a corner kick within striking distance of the goal or to kick the ball well forward into the opposing half, but, as Herr Schmidt says:

"The days of tomfoolery are over and done with. These days there are a fair number of good teams." "People go less to see the fun," adds Maria Meissner, "than to watch the football."

The FA officially recognised the existence of and set the seal of approval on women's teams on 31 October 1970, since when there has been no holding the women back.

More than 1,800 clubs already boast women's teams and between them they have more than 115,000 women members.

Up to three times a week housewives and shop assistants, secretaries and hairdressers swap their nylons for socks and shinpads and their high-heeled shoes for boots. The women are determined to make a go of it, and as Heinz Günther Hansen, women's manager at SC 07 Bad Neuenahr, says, "you will never get anywhere unless you are prepared to train twice a week." The women, when all is said and done, have a good deal of ground to make good. "The old saw would have it that little girls play with dolls and little boys with a football," says Hilde Zur of Cologne. "The upshot is that we women suffer from a substantial backlog. A boy who has been playing ball since the age of six already has feeling for football when he joins a club. Girls have to start from scratch." Good-quality women's football can draw the crowds, as the Bad Neuenahr women prove, having had gates of up to 4,000 fans. Their star is "Germany's most successful female centre-forward" Martina Arzdorf, who has 304 goals to her credit.

Women on the pitch at Bad Neuenahr

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Air rally competitors prepare to take off at Lübeck

(Photo: dpa)

Bayern Munich's women can also raise a crowd of 1,200 any day of the week. Along with Wörrstädt and Bremerhaven, Neuenahr and Munich are the most likely champions next season.

This country may not yet boast a women's national team such as already exists in England, Holland, France and Italy, but club teams have done well abroad. Bad Neuenahr, for instance, drew one all against France.

The FA has not the slightest intention of launching a women's national team for the time being, though. Women, says star centre-forward Martina Arzdorf, are bad losers.

The "female Gerd Müller" from Bad Neuenahr tells a tale or two from her own international experiences. "In Italy", she recalls, "the other team went at us hammer and tongs after we won. And when we beat the Balearic champions on Majorca 12 - 0 the other side bit us and tore our clothes off and one member of our team was fouled so badly that she had to take six weeks off work to recuperate."

The women not only play a man's game, they have also taken over the more unsatisfactory features of soccer as we know it, gesticulating, lamenting, beleaguering the referee and fighting for possession with no holds barred, as it were.

Women are black and blue after the game. There can be no doubt that they take their football seriously and go in fighting.

Why do women try their hand at football? Some would like to see their names in the paper for once, others just feel they need the exercise.

"Many girls started out by playing football in the street with neighbouring boys," says Heinz Kerstan, manager of Germania Cologne.

"Then they idolised Beckenbauer and Netzer and finally decided to try their hand at football." Says Hildegard Zur: "It just is not true that football fascinates men only."

The women have still to achieve total emancipation, though. They play two thirty-minute halves, use lightweight balls, wear boots without studs and a number of clubs opt for "short corners." They have a longer break in winter and are allowed to hand off the ball.

Many women would sooner play men's rules and some, the FA's Horst Schmidt says, even fancy the idea of mixed teams. But the FA are not playing ball as far as this suggestion is concerned just yet.

Peter Rudolph

(Münchner Merkur, 23 June 1973)

159 planes take part in rally

Two years ago Michael Kimmerle, 31, a businessman and Ernst Mattern, 42, from the Giengen flying club were the big surprise of the 17th Flying competition in a Morane. The unknown victors of 1971 are the top favourites in the 1973 competition to be staged from Lübeck-Blankensee to Donaueschingen-Villingen.

As many as 159 planes are taking part in the rally, which is arranged every two years by the German Aero club (DAeC).

Nineteen planes of those taking part come from Lower Saxony flying clubs and flying associations. Poser and Manzka from the Brunswick flying club are taking part in a *Robin DR/180* and Stromberg and Pfeiffer in a Cessna 172 from Celle. Horstmann and von der Kamp from Nordhorn are also taking part in a Japanese Fuji F8. Schmidt and Meyer from Hämelerwald are flying in a Saab Safir SB 91. Two of the strongest crews in this country are also entered, Wenzek and Otto flying a Bölkow 208 and Menz and Stützer in a Cessna 172.

Also from Lower Saxony Kaiser and Gleich from Hildesheim will be taking part again in a Cessna 172 and Jodexnis and Brucherseife from Langenhagen flying a Cessna F 172 G.

Karl-Heinz Hurrass from Brunswick is also planning to take part flying a Cessna 150 with 100 hp and capable of 155 km/h.

Karl Eckert from Freiburg is the oldest participant in the rally, but he is not the only participant who is worthy of the title "Oldtimer". The Siegerland flying club is to send an almost legendary Focke-Wulf 44, built in 1937 with Beier and Buchner for crew.

A more famous oldtimer – and almost a museum piece – will be *Tante Elis* the Comte C 4 which belongs to the much experienced flyer Franz Dioszeghy. Al-

Hannoversche Allgemeine

though his plane was built in 1930 it can still manage speeds of up to 130 kilometres per hour. The Major-Sidney engines capable of producing 90 hp were built in 1924 or thereabouts, no one is quite sure when.

The motto of the rally is safety first, and to this end all planes and crews are well and truly tested for navigational abilities, landing etc. In the first rally in 1911 twelve pilots took part and then it was all an adventure for "those marvellous young men in their flying machines". But that is all in the past. Then many planes crashed, a few burnt out and one or two had to make emergency landings. But now the rally is a showpiece of safe flying with exact navigation and precise landings.

Pilots who take part have varying views about the spot landing. Rolf Reese from Bremen, a flying instructor and winner in 1961 said categorically: "Spot landing should be abolished with all speed. They make pilots try landings that in the normal course of events would never be attempted. The plane's engines are endangered and at the same time the plane itself."

There are 52 planes in group I, which have speeds from 190 to 240 kilometres per hour. There are 58 planes in group II with speeds from 165 to 185 kph and 49 planes in group III with speeds from 130 to 160 kph.

But speed is not the great factor in winning. In many practical exercises in he rally the smaller, slower aircraft are often at an advantage. The truth is that at the rally the smaller planes have every bit as good a chance as the bigger, faster planes.

Karl Morgenstern

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 June 1973)